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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 211--78th Congress

Chapter 375--1st Session

H. J. Res. 171

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LIST OF PUBLIC LAW 211

PUBLIC LAW 211. SUSPENSION OF TARIFF ON FEED IMPORTS; SUSPENSION OF SOCIAL-SECURITY TAX INCREASES. Permits the importation from foreign countries free of duty, for 90 days, of the following livestock and poultry feeds: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, hay, or the products thereof. Suspends for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. J. RES. 171

Debate in Congressional Record, Vol. 89, Pts. 6, 7, and 9.

September 17, 1943	H. J. Res. 155 introduced by Rep. Murray and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. (Similar bill).
September 27, 1943	H. J. Res. 155 debated in House. pp. 7909-10.
September 28, 1943	H. J. Res. 155 debated in house. pp. 7970-71.
October 5, 1943	Debate continued on H. J. Res. 155. pp. 8184-88.
October 7, 1943	H. J. Res. 155 referred to Senate Ways and Means Committee. p. 8276. War Food Administrator's favorable report. pp. A4498-99.
	H. J. Res. 171 introduced by Rep. Murray and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. Print of the Resolution as introduced.
December 2, 1943	House Committee reported H. J. Res. 171 with amendment. House Report 921. Print of the Resolution as reported.
December 8, 1943	H. J. Res. 171 debated in the House and passed with amendment.
December 9, 1943	H. J. Res. 171 referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. Print of the Resolution as referred.
December 15, 1943	Senator Andrews submitted an amendment.
December 17, 1943	Senate Committee reported H. J. Res. 171 with amendment. Senate Report 607. Print of the Resolution as reported.
	H. J. Res. 171 debated in the Senate and passed with amendment. House agreed to Senate amendment.
December 23, 1943	Approved. Public Law 211. Amended by Public Law 272 - 78th Congress.

H. J. RES. 155

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin introduced the following joint resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from Canada free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock feed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930,
4 the following, when imported into the United States from
5 Canada during the period of ninety days beginning with the
6 date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or
7 as a constituent part of, feed for livestock, shall be exempt
8 from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, or hay, or products
9 of any of the foregoing. As used in this joint resolution the
10 term "United States" means the several States and the Dis-
11 trict of Columbia.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 155

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from Canada free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock feed.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin

SEPTEMBER 17, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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of vessels owned by American concerns through foreign subsidiaries out which are not owned by United States citizens within the terms of the Merchant Marine Act and which are not idle foreign vessels within the terms of the act of June 6, 1941—Public, No. 101, Seventy-seventh Congress.

H. R. 3261. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is, by amending Public Law 44, Seventy-eighth Congress, to authorize the return of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less which are owned by the United States under the procedure of Public Law 44 for the return to private ownership of vessels to which the United States has title which are no longer needed in the war effort.

H. R. 3262. A bill to amend section 2 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the bill is to expressly authorize the waiver of recovery of seamen's insurance payments by the W. S. A. particularly in cases where insurance has been paid to beneficiaries on the assumption that the missing seamen were dead, but later are found to be alive. The bill follows a similar provision with respect to recovery of benefits paid by the Veterans' Administration.

H. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution to establish a Board of Visitors for the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide for a Board of Visitors to the United States Merchant Marine Academy similar to that provided for the United States Coast Guard Academy.

H. J. Res. 161. Joint resolution to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities.

The purpose of the resolution is to authorize the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration to pay cash awards for suggestions received from employees to increase efficiency or improve the functioning of the agencies.

(Tuesday, October 19, 1943)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, October 19, 1943, at 10 a. m., on H. R. 3334, to amend section 216 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Wednesday, October 13, 1943)

The Committee on Patents will hold a hearing on H. R. 2994, Wednesday, October 13, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 41, House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the speaker's table and referred as follows:

817. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1944,

amounting to \$1,420,000, together with two proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, one of which increases the existing limitation on the appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended, 1944," from \$57,600,000 to \$107,700,000 (H. Doc. No. 327); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

818. A letter from the Chairman, United States Maritime Commission, transmitting report of contracts entered into or modified under authority of Public Law 46 for the period beginning July 1, 1943, and ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

819. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting copies of quarterly estimate of personnel requirements pertaining to: (a) Regular administrative activities; and, (b) field loan liquidation and pay-off activities of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the quarter ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

820. A letter from the Alien Property Custodian, transmitting a copy of the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the second quarter of fiscal year 1944, of the Office of Alien Property Custodian; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

821. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, to define line of duty and misconduct for pension and compensation purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

822. A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting copies of the quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for each of the Department's reporting units for the quarter ending September 30, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

823. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Office of War Information for the fiscal year 1944 in the amount of \$5,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 328); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

824. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the Office of Scientific Research and Development for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 329); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

825. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

826. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting report suggesting legislation, the purpose of which is to establish and centralize in the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior, the necessary facilities for the acquisition, abstracting, titling, recording, and disposition of Federally owned and controlled lands; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

827. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his recommendation for the enactment of legislation designed for the purpose of eliminating the practice by subcontractors, under cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts of the United States, of paying fees or kick-backs, or of granting gifts or gratuities to employees of cost-plus-a-fixed-fee prime contractors or of other subcontractors for the purpose of securing the award of subcontracts or orders; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

828. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting copies of the information required by the Director of the Budget for the purpose of determining the number of employees required for the proper and

efficient exercise of the functions of this Department; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

829. A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the Smithsonian Institution for the quarter ending December 31, 1943; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

830. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting the contest for a seat in the House of Representatives for the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District of the State of Missouri, *John B. Sullivan v. Louis E. Miller* (H. Doc. No. 331); to the Committee on Elections No. 3 and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DICKSTEIN: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 3070. A bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to establish quotas, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia: Committee on Naval Affairs. Report pursuant to House Resolution 30, a resolution authorizing and directing an investigation of the progress of the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1279. An act to amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended, so as to liberalize family allowances, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 734). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. S. 514. An act for the relief of Blanche H. Karsch, administratrix of the estate of Kate E. Hamilton; with amendment (Rept. No. 724). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. S. 694. An act for the relief of the W. G. Cornell Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 725). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MILLER of Missouri: Committee on Claims. S. 841. An act for the relief of J. P. Woolsey; without amendment (Rept. No. 726). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 302. A bill for the relief of Robert Griffin; with amendment (Rept. No. 727). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1311. A bill for the relief of Dan Crotts; with amendment (Rept. No. 728). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ABERNETHY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1640. A bill for the relief of Mrs. J. D. Price; without amendment (Rept. No. 729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GREEN: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1933. A bill for the relief of Ronald A. Cox; with amendment (Rept. No. 730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3001. A bill for the relief of James T. Rogers; without amendment (Rept. No. 731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3403. A bill to withdraw and restore to their previous status under the control of the Territory of Hawaii certain Hawaiian home lands required for use for airplane landing fields, and to amend sections 202, 203, and 207 of title 2 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ELSTON of Ohio:

H. R. 3404. A bill to permit amendments and revisions of declarations of estimated tax to be made after the close of the taxable year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3405. A bill making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3406 (by request). A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, as amended, to define line of duty and misconduct for pension and compensation purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Michigan:

H. R. 3407. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify terminal railway post offices," approved June 14, 1934, in order to provide higher grades for certain clerks in terminal railway post offices; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 3408. A bill to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 3409. A bill relating to the penalty for substantial underestimate of the estimated tax under chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 3410 (by request). A bill to create a Civil Service Court; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 3411. A bill directing the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to make a survey of the need for a system of airports, landing fields, landing strips, highway flight strips, seaplane landing areas, and anchorages throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H. R. 3412. A bill to exclude service performed by certain real-estate salesmen from the definition of "employment" under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 171. Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 3413. A bill granting a pension to Reuben Evarts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORRISON of North Carolina:

H. R. 3414. A bill for the relief of Mr. Edward C. Robbins, Pineola, N. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3415. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Homer D. Isenhower, Sr., and Robert Isenhower, Route No. 2, Newton, N. C.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 3416. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Almira W. Gunther; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 3417. A bill for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

2724. By Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Petition of J. A. Cox and 41 citizens of Auxvasse, Mo., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2725. Also, petition of C. A. Craig and 49 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2726. Also, petition of Mrs. Justeen Foster and 31 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2727. Also, petition of Mrs. W. C. Huddleston and 21 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2728. Also, petition of Mrs. Obie Wright and 51 citizens of Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2729. By Mr. FLOESER: Petition of the Aircraft Workers Lodge, No. 710, and 25 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2730. Also, petition of Peter Yanczer and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2731. Also, petition of Jacob Willer and 28 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing any enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2732. Also, petition of Joseph A. Eck and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the

Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2733. Also, petition of Joseph Grimm and 23 petitioners of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2734. Also, petition of Theodore D. Zeltner, Jr., and 23 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2735. Also, petition of A. D. Parker and 2 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2736. Also, petition of John Koehler and 4 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2737. Also, petition of Monte F. Gummel and 40 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2738. Also, petition of Theo. R. Mayer and 20 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2739. Also, petition of Norvel H. Faulkner and 22 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2740. Also, petition of Edward A. Burge and 23 petitioners, of St. Louis, Mo., opposing enactment of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2741. By Mr. FENTON: Petition of 280 citizens of Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties in Pennsylvania, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2742. By Mr. REED of Illinois: Petition of Mrs. Jessie Oldham and 27 citizens of Naperville, Ill., protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2743. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petition of Mrs. August Jaedicke and 39 members of the Women's Missionary Society of the Evangelical Church Association, Hanover, Kans., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2744. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Memorial of Capt. John C. Clark, of the One Hundred and Sixth Cavalry (MECZ), Camp Hood, Tex., and Lt. Lowell L. Wilkes, Jr., of the One Hundred and Third Signal Company, A. P. O. 470, Camp Claiborne, La., favoring Senate bill 758; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2745. Also, memorial of Bill Smart, of Palmer, Tex., and J. J. Wilms, of Dallas, Tex., favoring House bill 2350; to the Committee on Pensions.

2746. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Hammond's Seafood Restaurant, Washington, D. C., and signed by 62 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2747. Also, petition of Gertrude A. Emswiler, of Washington, D. C., and 15 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2748. Also, petition of Ninth and New York Avenue Lunch, Washington, D. C., and signed by 60 citizens, protesting against the passage of House bill 2082 which seeks to enact prohibition for the period of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2749. Also, petition of Hughey A. Hancock, of Washington, D. C., and 20 other citizens,

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 1943

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of
- 4 1930, the following, when imported into the United States
- 5 from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn
- 6 from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety
- 7 days beginning with the day following the date of enact-
- 8 ment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a con-
- 9 stituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be

1 exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, or hay,
2 or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or
3 derivatives thereof. As used in this joint resolution the term
4 "United States" means the several States and the District
5 of Columbia.

6 SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by
7 this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with
8 regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the
9 Treasury.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin

OCTOBER 7, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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CORMACK] has, as majority leader, the right and privilege of exercising the function we are told was sometimes exercised by the mythical fish-wives of the eastern seaboard, that is, the right to scold, in this instance the Member from the Fourth District of Michigan. With all due humility I accept the scolding just administered, realizing as I do that it is administered for my own good and not political propaganda—or is it?

Recently the gentleman from Massachusetts undertook to chastise the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] who is chairman of a group of some 60 or 70 Republicans who have grown tired of what they think is inaction on the majority side and has ventured to suggest we devote our attention to some legislative matters which would assist in the waging of the war. I hope that that committee will some time get around to amendments to the Wagner Act, which have been pending here for many months. The National Labor Relations Act needs amendment. That is acknowledged by practically all union leaders as well as employers.

With reference to this matter about which I spoke this morning as to the President of the United States being a candidate for president of the United States of the world, if I overstepped, I want to apologize not to the House or to the American people, but to the majority leader. No doubt the President's decision to be a candidate for a fourth term may be influenced somewhat by the November election and by the more recent election in the Fourth District of Michigan.

I confess that perhaps I should not have given as much weight to the source from which I derived the opinion that the President might be willing to accept the place as president of the world as I did. I may have been in error. I relied in a measure upon the statement of a Member of the other House.

I think he is from Florida. He said that it was the height of his ambition—I am not quoting his words, but the substance of them—he belongs to the same party as the gentleman—he said it was the height of his ambition to nominate the President of the United States as president of the United States of the world, of the united nations of the world.

Now, if I was wrong in that and if that spokesman of the Democratic Party over the other body does not want to nominate him as president of the United States of the world, then I was in error in relying upon that information. The press carried it and I have never seen a denial on the part of the President. So, in all humility, in all charity, in all kindness of spirit, I would suggest that the gentleman go over and talk with the member of his own party over there and aim to correct me if I wander off the safe lead, if I am in error in thinking our President does not desire to attend the peace conference—a laudable ambition—will not be a candidate for the presidency of union now or the United States of the world with Harry Truman as adviser if that proposed organization is created.

The President is over there now in behalf of all the people of the world, and that is all right, nobody is objecting to that, and we hope that, while he is over there, he tells Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin if he meets him that while those two gentlemen are for the best interests of their countries at all times and in all places on every measure, that he—our President—is speaking and intends always to speak for the interests of the United States when those interests come in conflict with the interests of other countries and that he intends to maintain our independence, protect our sovereignty.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last two words.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution now before the House is too sacred, and the subject matter it covers is too precious, to be used as a subject of partisan controversy.

It covers the first 10 amendments of the Constitution of the United States written if not by the hand, at least under the inspiration of Thomas Jefferson, to guarantee to the American people the freedom toward which mankind had been struggling for more than 2,000 years. I am going to read those amendments if I have time. They constitute the Bill of Rights, the "ark of the covenant," the "ten commandments" of liberty and freedom.

They read as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield briefly.

Mr. RAMEY. I do not know that I shall have time to ask what I wanted to. I agree with the majority leader that in time of war we must always have a strong President—I do not care whether he be Catholic, Protestant, Jewish—a President who is able to carry on the conduct of the war; but does the gentleman believe that any man should be President of the United States that is a bigot or who should make an assinine remark about any religion?

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY] that my views on this subject are well known to this House. No man has ever heard me criticize another man's religion. Any religion is better than none. I have contempt for any one who slurs another's religion.

Mr. RAMEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Amendment No. 2 reads:

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment No. 3:

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of

the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment No. 4:

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

There are some people I should like to have read that salutary amendment at at least once a day.

Amendment No. 5 provides:

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Does not the gentleman from Mississippi believe there are at least a few people who ought to read that amendment every day as well as the other?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; as I said these first 10 amendments constitute the "ten commandments" of American liberty; that is the reason I am taking the time of the House to read them again this morning.

Here is amendment No. 6:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Mr. LEWIS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LEWIS of Ohio. What does the gentleman have to say as to the conduct of these O. P. A. courts that are set up which as a means of enforcing their orders impose penalties in the nature of refusals to permit restaurants, for instance, to have meat and otherwise penalize business people as well as private individuals?

Mr. RANKIN. I think any man or woman who violates any one of these sacred commandments of American freedom and American liberty ought to be driven from the Federal pay roll and scourged from public life.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I doubt if it is giving a man a fair trial to indict and try him in an area where he has to be tried by a jury composed of public officials or of people on the Federal pay roll or the State pay roll. What this amendment means is a fair and impartial trial for all men and women charged with criminal offenses.

Amendment No. 7:

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of common law.

Amendment No. 8:

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

In this body and in the other body we hear a great deal of talk about there being implied powers in the Constitution to take over the election machineries of the various States and concentrate them into the hands of a Federal bureaucracy. There is no such implied power, as one of my distinguished Senators from Mississippi pointed out on yesterday, reading from a Supreme Court decision to that effect. For amendment No. 9 says that—

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

The Federal Government has only such powers as are specifically delegated to it. For amendment No. 10 reads:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Thomas Jefferson gave us these "ten commandments" of American freedom and American liberty. They cannot be changed except by consent of all the States. You may change anything else in the Constitution by a simple amendment except this Bill of Rights contained in these first 10 amendments.

When you tamper with the Bill of Rights and destroy any one of them, you are striking at the very foundation, not only of our Government but of our free American system and our way of life. When you attempt to reach out and take powers away from the States that the States never delegated and that there is no occasion for them to delegate, and that we have no right to take away from them under the pretence that it is a war measure when it is nothing in God's world but political expediency, and so admitted privately by its sponsors, then you are doing violence to the most sacred document the American people have ever known outside of Holy Writ, and that is the Bill of Rights—the first 10 amendments written into the Constitution of the United States at the behest of Thomas Jefferson which, as I said, constitute the "ten commandments" of American freedom.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. Inasmuch as we have expended a great deal of money and energy to determine what are the subversive elements in this country, is it the gentleman's opinion that anyone who will knowingly violate these 10 commandments in the Constitution may be committing a greater degree of subversiveness?

Mr. RANKIN. Abraham Lincoln said that no man had a right to vote for a law that he knew to be unconstitutional. All the great statesmen who have helped build this Republic, who helped build our American system and develop our way of life have religiously adhered to and sacredly regarded every one of those first 10 amendments included in the Bill of Rights.

I am glad this resolution is to be passed. I am sorry they made such a blunder in the Jefferson Memorial down here and that they did not inscribe these first 10 commandments, the Declaration of Independence, and the 16 points set out in Jefferson's first inaugural address, which, he said, constituted the sum of good government, instead of some of the misleading stuff they did inscribe on the walls of that memorial.

I am glad to support this resolution, and I hope it passes unanimously.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPORTATION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES FREE OF DUTY OF CERTAIN GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO BE USED FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Wednesday next to consider House Joint Resolution 171 under the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I hate to be placed in the embarrassing position of reserving the right to object on this request of our chairman, but this is an important piece of legislation and I would object if I were not certain that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means would go before the Rules Committee and secure a rule. This bill removes the tariffs on wheat, oats, barley, flax, and cottonseed and I think it is too far reaching to pass without serious and thoughtful consideration.

It is difficult to oppose a measure drawn for the express purpose of relieving a serious feed shortage in certain sections of our Nation. This bill if approved, will not in my opinion, be of any assistance. Its approval will upset the orderly marketing of grain that has been in use for many years. Removal of these tariffs would set a precedent that might place the American farmer in continuous competition with the grain producers of Canada and South America. It will increase the cost of the imported grain to the livestock and poultry feeders.

I am going to agree to this unanimous-consent request with the understanding that we have 1 hour's debate, 30 minutes on a side, and that it be considered under the rules of the House.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to include that in my unanimous-consent request, the time to be equally divided between the opponents and proponents of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] asks unanimous consent that there be 1 hour's general debate, the time to be divided equally between the ranking majority and minority Members and that the bill be considered under the rules of the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SUSPENSION DURING PRESENT WAR OF THE APPLICATION OF SECTIONS 3114 AND 3115 OF THE REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3309) suspend during the present war the application of sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with Senate amendments thereto and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 6, strike out all after "until" down to and including "designate" in line 10, and insert: "2 years after the date of the enactment of this act, or until the day following the date of the cessation of hostilities in the present war (as defined in sec. 780 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code), whichever shall first occur."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to suspend temporarily the application of sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, as amended."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON]?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. serving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this amendment from the Senate just fixes a time limit?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It fixes a time limit. This is a bill relating to the suspension of the collection of tariff duties on repairs made to ships in foreign ports. The Senate put on a time limitation, either 2 years or at the end of hostilities, whichever occurred first. We think that is a proper time limitation.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. In other words, if hostilities end this year this legislation will expire automatically?

Mr. ROBERTSON. They cannot get the waiver of the tariff after the end of the war.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. What constitutes cessation of hostilities?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

[Report No. 921]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 1943

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

DECEMBER 2, 1943

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

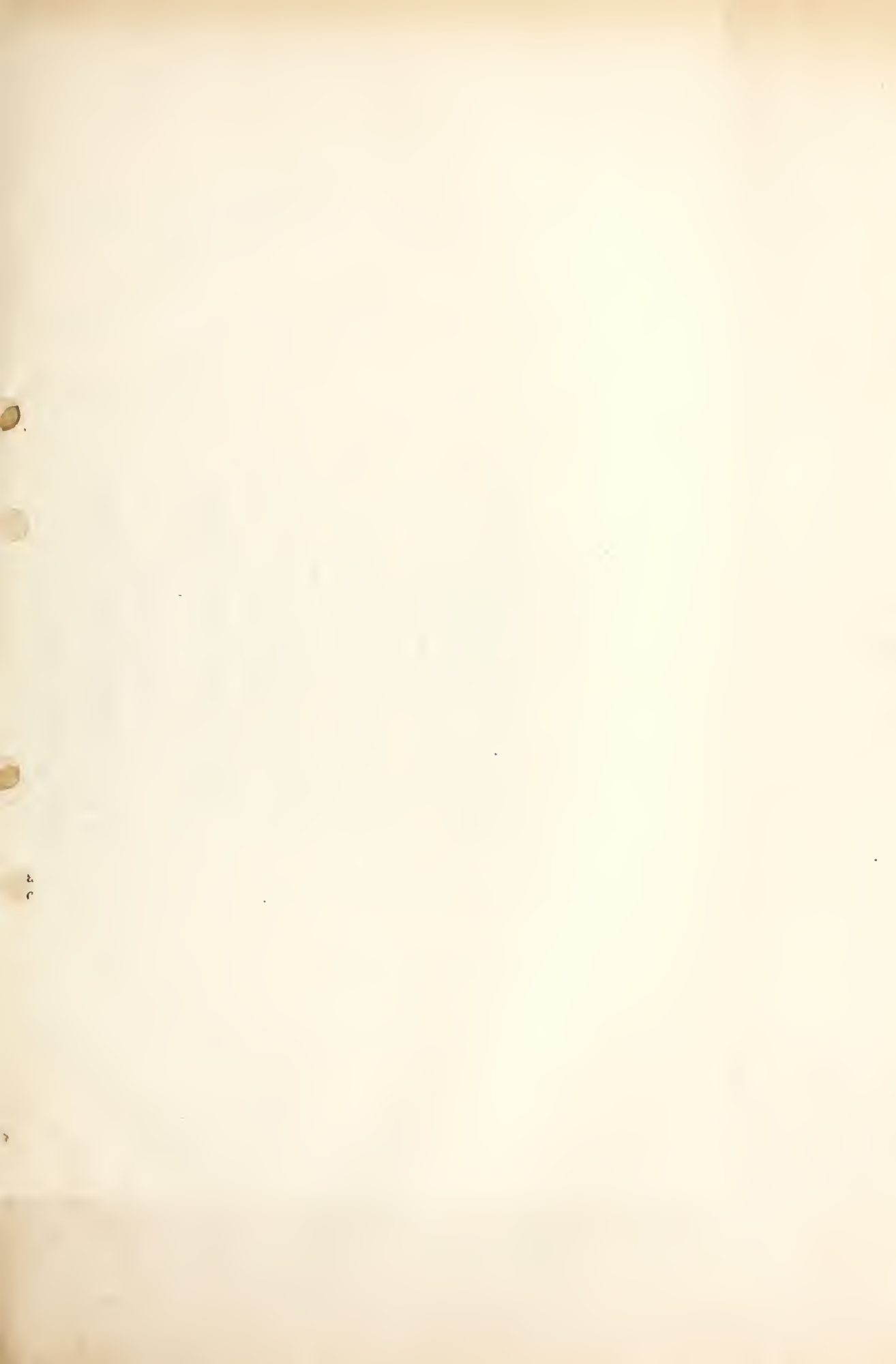
JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of
- 4 1930, the following, when imported into the United States
- 5 from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn
- 6 from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety
- 7 days beginning with the day following the date of enact-
- 8 ment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a con-
- 9 stituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be

1 exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cotton-
2 seed, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
3 foregoing or derivatives thereof. As used in this joint reso-
4 lution the term "United States" means the several States
5 ~~and the District of Columbia~~, *the District of Columbia, the*
6 *Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.*

7 SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by
8 this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with
9 regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the
10 Treasury.



78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

[Report No. 921]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin

OCTOBER 7, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

DECEMBER 2, 1943

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

PERMITTING THE IMPORTATION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FREE OF DUTY, CERTAIN GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS TO
BE USED FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED

DECEMBER 2, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REED of New York, from the Committee on Ways and Means,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 171]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, having had the same under consideration, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. In the first section after the word "flax" insert "cotton seed".
2. In the first section strike out "and the District of Columbia" and insert "the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands".

The joint resolution, as amended, will permit the free importation into the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for a period of 90 days, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, when they are to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry.

Our committee is advised that the increased production of livestock and poultry, requested of the American farmer by the Government, coupled with drought conditions in certain areas, has caused acute shortage of feed in many sections of the United States, with a resultant sharp increase in price.

It is believed that the House is well aware of the adverse conditions now existing in the production of livestock and poultry, and it is the purpose of this legislation to overcome, insofar as possible, these conditions by making available to livestock and poultry producers, feed in greater quantities and at lower prices.

The War Food Administration favors this legislation.

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Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in two particulars, to include a speech by the Reverend John A. Ryan, and also to include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and to include a statement by the Director of Industrial Relations of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with reference to rural electrification, and to include therein an address by the Honorable Clyde Ellis, a former Member of the House from Arkansas.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FEED GRAIN, DUTY FREE

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution No. 171, to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 171, with Mr. WHITTINGTON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of House Joint Resolution 171.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under previous order of the House 1 hour has been allowed for general debate, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I do not know how wide the interest is in this, what I would call, rather important piece of legislation. Would it be possible to extend the time for debate by unanimous consent, inasmuch as there

have been requests for time? I do not know how many requests the Chairman has had.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that that cannot be done. It could have been done in the House, but it cannot be done now.

Mr. REED of New York. That is satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee has correctly answered the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield myself 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOUGHTON. House Joint Resolution 171 permits the free importation for a period of 90 days of certain grains and other products when used for feed for livestock and poultry. As is known to all of you, the farmers have been called upon to increase the production of livestock and poultry, and of course, in order to do that an adequate supply of feed is necessary. It is also known that in certain sections of the country last year there was a serious drought and it caused a very considerable shortage of these feeds. The purpose of this resolution is to admit, free of duty, into the United States, these mentioned feeds in order that the farmers may have, especially in drought-stricken sections of the United States, sufficient and adequate supplies of feed to produce the food they have been called upon by the Government to produce. It is limited to a period of 90 days.

This resolution has the support of the Food Administrator, Hon. Marvin Jones, whom you all know well and favorably. I have a letter from him approving the legislation. It is too long to read and it is not necessary, but I will quote a few lines:

I am, of course, strongly in favor of any legislation which would be effective in making available to producers feed in greater quantities or at lower prices, and to the extent that House Joint Resolution 155—

Now, House Joint Resolution 171—would be effective in this respect, I favor its enactment.

Later on he says:

While I am entirely in accord with the objective of House Joint Resolution 155, to make feed available to livestock producers in greater quantities and at lower prices, the resolution may not accomplish as much as we would like, except as to hay. At the same time, we favor its enactment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. HALE. Will the gentleman explain why corn is not in this resolution? There is a great deal of need in my section of the country for corn.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I believe that question might be answered better by the author of the resolution, the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], so I yield to him to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. As far as corn is concerned, there is not any corn

available anywhere in the world that would be expected to come in during this 90 days. There is a possibility of getting corn at a later time when the crop in South America is harvested, but there is no available corn, so I am advised by the War Food Administration at this time.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further for an observation?

Mr. DOUGHTON. The time is short, but I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALE. Would it not be advisable to amend the resolution so that corn might be admitted if it should subsequently become available?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That matter can be taken up under the 5-minute rule when amendments will be in order.

In conclusion, I believe the adoption of this resolution will have a tendency to relieve an acute shortage of feeds necessary in the livestock, poultry, and dairy industries.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON] has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], the author of the resolution.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this resolution is to make every effort to provide feed for the livestock producers of this country. It is necessary to go back to March 15, and if you are interested in reading the RECORD of that date, you will note that when I first called the attention of Congress to this coming feed situation, the very best quality of wheat was only 84 cents—United States money—a bushel in Canada, and other feeds were cheap accordingly. On April 29, as I remember it, the President by proclamation provided that wheat feed could be imported, duty free. I am informed that up to this time, this has brought in somewhere between thirty-five and forty million bushels of wheat. This feed wheat that has been brought in has all had to be funneled through a Government agency—in this case through the Commodity Credit Corporation. In other words, the wheat feed that has been brought in has first had to go through this organization, and possibly much more feed would have been imported if it had been admitted to the farm cooperatives, the feed dealers, and individual farmers all over the country, to secure this feed for themselves and on equal terms.

I realize that, as a person who has made a few remarks on tariff and duties during his lifetime, it might look rather inconsistent to my colleagues, but I am sure it is not inconsistent as far as I am concerned myself. My particular ideas about the tariff are of little consequence at this time.

Through Secretary Wickard, he asked the livestock people of this country to increase the production of livestock, and they have done a magnificent job, and if we keep on spending as much time talking about roll-back subsidies as we have

in the last couple of months, I am not sure but that we will have to get Mr. Wickard back here to get this production program into operation again. In other words, at this time, I think each and every one of us is an American before we are Republicans or Democrats. What my opinion in peacetime is with regard to the tariff has nothing to do with what it means to provide sufficient feed during this war. For that reason I am willing to accept all the insinuations and all the criticisms that might go along with it.

The only reason I did not bring this resolution in last March was because I did not think I had any chance of getting it to this floor. But after I was home this summer and saw what happened and heard all this talk that we have heard so much about with respect to corn feed, I thought at least, I would make an effort to introduce this resolution. You will remember that on the floor, I asked the majority leader, Mr. McCORMACK, if he would not try to help get this on the floor of the House. I might say that Mr. McCORMACK did not only promise to do it but he did lend his assistance. He wrote a letter to the Food Administrator, Mr. Jones, and we had a splendid report back from Mr. Jones.

The Ways and Means Committee at that time, of course, had the tax bill under consideration. I tried not to become impatient or irritated, because I realized the importance of the tax measure. I might say that the Committee on Ways and Means has brought this measure out at the first moment they had the time after they got rid of the tax bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield. Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to point out that herds of cattle are being killed because of shortage of feed. If the herds are killed, there will be no market for feed. It is essential for every reason to keep the cattle alive during this crisis. That is vital also to western food growers; also, has the gentleman considered including corn in his resolution? We are very short of corn feed in New England. Should it not be included in case we might get it from the Argentine?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I will answer by saying that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. West] pointed out the possibilities of securing cottonseed meal from Mexico in the spring of the year at lambing time, which surely should have been incorporated if I had been cognizant of its importance. As to corn, I personally know of no reason why corn should not be included. The only reason I had for not including corn was the fact that I was advised by the War Food Administration that there was no available corn. There may be some in South America when the crop is harvested within the next few months and becomes available.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As I understand, the Commodity Credit Corpora-

tion is permitted to bring in wheat for feed from Canada.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; from any country, not necessarily from Canada only.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; from any country; and it comes in duty-free.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And, as the gentleman from Wisconsin has suggested, we have brought in thirty-five or forty million bushels by that method.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; between thirty-five and forty million bushels.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Is it not a fact that we have established a quota system by which we are not allowed to bring in more than a certain number of bushels from Canada, for instance? How is this measure affected by the quota system, or vice versa?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The quota system is in effect purely on wheat that is imported for milling purposes. The quota on this wheat is 800,000 bushels a year; but that has nothing to do with feed wheat, and that is what this resolution deals with.

I realized that this resolution should come from our side of the House because I can see the criticisms that might be leveled at the President if he had just made a blanket lifting of this duty. For that reason we are not doing anything that is not being done now as far as wheat feed is concerned; we are just extending it to these other feeds.

Mr. REES of Kansas. My understanding is that the Commodity Credit Corporation is bringing in just about as much wheat as it can bring in, in view of limited transportation facilities. What is the gentleman's reply to that?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Having received part of my salary from the Government for many years I never would come to the conclusion that just because a Federal agency could not do a job that it could not be done otherwise. I believe that possibly if you give the farm co-ops, feed dealers, and individuals that are handling feeds in the Nation an equal chance with our governmental agencies I think there is a possibility at least that much greater amounts of feed could have been brought in. As to what may be brought in hereafter I have no way of knowing, and assume no personal responsibility.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman from Wisconsin has given this matter considerable study, and that was the next question I was going to ask: About what increase does the gentleman expect from this measure if it is adopted?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I cannot answer that question because there are too many factors affecting it. I can well see where many agencies might stymie it. I can see how the Office of Defense Transportation may not let them have a car; I can see where they may not let them have even a ship to bring in the feed. I will not assume responsibility for the amount that is brought in. I feel I have made my own personal contribution to this, that I have made the effort at least to provide this feed to help these people finish the job we have asked

them to do. Our governmental agencies asked for more hogs, more milk, more chickens; we should be willing to help these producers secure the feed to finish this job.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma, a member of my committee.

Mr. RIZLEY. I notice the resolution does not contain any language that defines wheat for feed as the term is used in the resolution. I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if he does not think that possibly with this letting down of the bars they may bring in all the milling wheat duty-free from Canada for the 90-day period that anyone wants to bring in?

And I might say in connection with that that the War Food Administrator certainly takes that view in a statement that was inserted in the Record under date of October 7, 1943, in which he pointed out that you included flax, and he states that flax was seldom used for feed.

He points out in the same letter that under the terms of the resolution wheat could very well be brought in for milling purposes. Would the gentleman be willing to confine his resolution to wheat or just what is the purpose of the resolution? Is it to let down the bars so that wheat regardless of what it may be used for may be brought in duty-free from Canada or any other country for period of 90 days?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Personally I do not think there is any more danger of bringing it in under this resolution than the way it is being operated at the present time. If anyone wants to protect that situation, it certainly is agreeable as far as I am concerned. Referring to the letter that Mr. Jones wrote about flax, of course, he does not write every letter he sends out. It may be just as well to let flax come into this country without duty at this time as anything else. I may say it is coming in at the present time. I will not say it is all coming in from Canada, but it is coming in. It provides a high protein feed, as we as oil.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to discuss details of this bill because that has already been done to some extent. Every Member on this floor knows the purpose of the bill. There is an imperative demand in the Northeastern States for livestock feed. Take New York and the New England States, some 12 States other than New York, they are in desperate need of more milk and more eggs.

In the State of New York the shortage of feed is at the present time jeopardizing not only the production of dairy products but the life of 1,500,000 dairy cows and heifers. In the State of New York alone there are some 12,000,000 chickens. Milk, dairy products, and eggs are a fundamental necessity to the normal development of the child life of this Nation.

The purpose of the pending bill is to permit feed to come into this country duty-free for 90 days. There is a food emergency, and it is a serious emergency. We cannot afford to have these tested herds in the Northeastern States, particularly in my State of New York and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, destroyed or starved or used for beef because it takes too long to develop a dairy industry.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Will the gentleman yield? If he would include Vermont in his statement, I would be more than satisfied.

Mr. REED of New York. Vermont is included. I said 12 States other than New York. I know the gentleman's State produces a very fine high-grade milk.

Mr. Chairman, I am not here to quibble over whether this should or should not include corn. We know there is a shortage of corn in this country. The Northeastern States, including the State of New York, have done everything humanly possible to draw upon the corn supply, whatever it is and no matter how much it may cost. They have tried to get corn from the Middle West to feed the stock and poultry. Nobody is criticizing the Middle West, because, according to the available figures, they have not the corn to send east. There is a shortage of corn, as the distinguished author of the bill stated, all over the world.

We have 6,000,000 children in this country who are undernourished. We have from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 babies in this country dependent for their normal development upon eggs and milk, which must come from well-fed dairy herds.

Mr. COOPER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. In reference to the point raised by the gentleman from Oklahoma, I invite attention to the fact it is very clearly stated on the face of the bill as follows, line 8: "To be used as, or as a constituent part of feed for livestock and poultry." That is what the bill itself says.

Mr. REED of New York. I was going to bring out that limitation. Every one of you know that at the present time we can ship babies' diapers over to north Africa by the hundreds of thousands. We can spread our billions everywhere. But the most vital thing in this country today as our soldiers are dying on the battlefields is to see that we develop a strong, virile, hopeful youth to take the place of those who are going to be sacrificed in this struggle. This cannot be done without a minimum of the fundamental diet for the proper development of these children.

I would be the last man in the House of Representatives to stand up here and ask for a reduction in the tariffs for I have fought reduction of tariffs in season and out of season. I am going to insert in the RECORD certain figures showing exactly what we will be up against as a result of lowering these tariffs as a post-war problem. But the time has come for action and even if this bill does

not accomplish all that we think it ought to accomplish, it may assist materially in getting feed for livestock. I am not one of those, and I do not think you are, who in this critical stage is going before the country without saying that we have at least tried to get livestock feed in here from Canada and other countries where it can be found.

The point has been raised that it will cost a high price for the feed because of certain differentials in Canada and all that, but that has nothing to do with the situation. In the State of New York where we are trying to save our dairy herds with which to supply the cities with milk they are willing to pay almost any price for feed rather than sacrifice their herds, hoping to nurse their dairy cattle along until the next crops are produced.

But just remember this. There will be men on the floor who will say they do not object to hay coming in, but anybody who is familiar with the dairy business knows that all you can do with hay is keep your cows alive and get a subnormal production of milk and dairy products. That just keeps them alive, but that is not enough, because the milk supply is falling in these cities, and the people in your hospitals, your old people, and your children are suffering as a result of it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman, I know, is only supporting this bill as a measure of necessity. The gentleman has never lost an opportunity to fight for our home markets for the protection of labor, industry, and agriculture. Already physicians have stated that the health of the country has been lowered.

Mr. REED of New York. There is no question but that the health of this country is breaking down. I repeat, no matter how much we sympathize with the people abroad, we must protect the children and the babies of this country for they are the America of tomorrow.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does the gentleman think the emergency will be over in 90 days, or is this just an opening wedge to make it permanent?

Mr. REED of New York. It is not an opening wedge for anything.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is 90 days.

Mr. REED of New York. Ninety days will possibly make the situation such that they can nurse their herds along and keep the production up for 90 days, or get in enough during the 90 days to carry them over until they can get feed from their own farms in this country. I am not worried about that. The people will see to that. When the time comes, if they want a tariff to protect our farmers, they will put on a tariff. They are not worried about taking this off. This cannot by any stretch of the imagination be a precedent for lower tariffs hereafter.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Is it not a fact that the farmers, whom some would seek to protect, are more interested in this resolution than anybody else?

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; there is no doubt of it.

I have here some very interesting facts which I should like to bring out just to show you the danger the gentleman points out. I can give you the wage per hour figures of every one of the countries in South America. I have them listed and I am going to ask the privilege of including them in my remarks. But I do hope that in view of this emergency, no matter what your views may be on the tariff question, you will realize that the cities, in the East particularly, are dependent upon our dairy herds in these States, and will vote for this bill to give our farmers a fighting chance for some feed, no matter what it costs, in order to protect this industry that is so essential to the health of this Nation.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. COFFEE. I wish to commend the learned gentleman from New York for his position on the bill, and to add that in my section of the United States, the Pacific Northwest, the situation is equally acute with that of New York and New England. We feel the need for this legislation just as does the section of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Of course, this does not apply only to the East, it applies to every dairy section in the country. This bill is just as valuable to the State of Texas or any of the Western States, unless it might be right in the heart of the Corn Belt, as it is to the East. Certainly I can see no reason why the farmers of one section of the country should line up against the farmers of another section in a vital time during a great war.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Does the gentleman feel that this resolution would be necessary if so many thousands of acres had not been taken out of production by the so-called planners for the food program?

Mr. REED of New York. Of course, the gentleman knows exactly how I feel on that question, but I am not trying to inject any comments here that would cause any friction or ill feeling. What I am after now is just what I have stated. It is absolutely necessary that we have the supply of milk that is necessary, unless we want to bring up a generation of children with rickets and destroy the bone-building processes which are necessary. Of course, then we can oppose this bill on many grounds. I believe this bill will bring some relief, I do not know how much. For what relief it will bring I am for it.

A report from the State of New York indicates that failure to obtain this feed will result in a 15- to 20-percent drop in

production. Such drop in production will mean a cut of 1,300,000 to 1,700,000 quarts a day in the New York State milk production.

There is not the slightest hope of getting dairy feed from the Corn Belt.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that the amount of corn left over from last year is less than the amount left over a year ago from 1941. I am informed that the corn carry-over in the United States was less than 400,000,000 bushels, compared with a 600,000,000-bushel carry-over a year ago.

The only recourse in obtaining feed for dairy herds and poultry now seems to be to import it. This bill seeks to encourage the importation of feed by eliminating the tariff for 90 days.

Mr. Chairman, there is no justification for failing to act on this measure on the theory that it may not accomplish all that may be desired. Why, in an emotional burst of humanitarian enthusiasm, should we direct our attention solely to the undernourished children abroad and in doing so ignore our underfed children at home? The children of today will be the citizens of tomorrow. There are estimated to be at the present time 6,000,000 children in the United States who are improperly nourished. Then, too, there are the thousands of tubercular children whose chance for recovery depends in large part upon an adequate supply of wholesome milk, cream, and eggs. Are we to add to the 300,000 crippled by depriving children of bone-building dairy products?

I repeat that if ever there was a time in our history when a strong and virile youth is needed to supply our future leadership it will be at the conclusion of this war. We must not, by our shortsightedness in the matter of our home food supply, destroy or weaken millions of our potential citizens—now in their infancy—who will be needed to replace the young men now on the battle fronts who, had their lives been spared from the holocaust of war, would have supplied the Nation with gifted civic leaders for tomorrow.

I believe it far more important for this Government to produce milk and eggs for our forty-five or fifty million children than to send 600,000 diapers under lend-lease to North Africa.

I would be the last man on the floor of the House to advocate the lowering of the tariff on farm products in normal times. So far as I am concerned this 90-day exemption of tariff duties on feed for livestock will not be a precedent binding upon me on the question of tariff duties. There is no Member of the House who fears a low-tariff policy, now embodied in the trade agreements, as a post-war danger more than I do. But under a program of lease-lending everything from diapers to shorts and promising to furnish a quart of milk a day to every Hottentot in the world, our own citizens must turn to extraordinary means in order to live.

I am well aware of the danger of further lowering tariffs because our farmers will eventually be urged as a good-neighbor policy to permit imports from this hemisphere where the wage rates are as follows:

According to domestic statistics, intelligently gathered by the C. T. A. L.—a pioneer in this worthy task—the average hourly wage of a United States worker in at least 10 of the most common occupations—construction work, carpentering, mining, unskilled labor, printing, driving, painting, and so forth—is \$1.33. In contrast, the average hourly wage in other republics of the hemisphere for more or less the same group of workers is: Canada, 56 cents per hour, Argentina, 30 cents; Uruguay, 25 cents; Cuba, 20 cents; Colombia, 14 cents; Mexico, 13 cents; Costa Rica, 11 cents; Bolivia, 9 cents; Chile, 6 cents; Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, 5 cents each. From \$1.33 to 5 United States cents—a nickel, a package of chewing gum—so goes the scale of hourly wages, unevenly distributed among similar workers of our hemisphere. The data show, not what the workers of the hemisphere comparatively earn, but what they buy with what they earn.

Let us consider only some of the essential items of food, such as bread, beef, milk, eggs, and sugar. In the United States the average worker earns, per hour, enough to buy 7.8 kilos of bread, while an hour's work by a Canadian worker in substantially the same occupation earns enough to buy only 4.3 kilos of bread; by an Argentinean, 3.2; Uruguayan, 2.9; a Cuban, 1.7; a Chilean, 1.4; a Mexican, 1.1; a Colombian, 1.0; a Costa Rican, 0.9; a Dominican, 0.5; an Ecuadorian, 0.4; and Bolivian, 0.3. Thus, to take the two extremes only, a United States worker is paid, in bread, some 20 times as much as his fellow worker in Bolivia. In terms of beef, the situation is as follows:

United States, 2 kilos; Canada, 1.1; Argentina, 1.6; Uruguay, 2; Mexico, 0.6; Colombia, 0.3; Chile, Ecuador, Bolivia, 0.2 each; Dominican Republic, 0.1. That is to say, United States workers are paid, in terms of beef, 10 times more than some of their fellow workers in Latin America.

In milk, United States workers' pay is good for more than 12 times the amount that can be purchased by their Latin-American brothers.

In sugar, the situation is still favorable to the United States workers. They can buy with their wages 30 times as much sugar as, for instance, the workers of the Dominican Republic. It is sad to say that even in Cuba, which exports sugar in large amounts, workers can purchase only one-fifth of the amount which United States workers can buy with their wages. Finally, in terms of eggs, the hourly wage of the United States worker allows him to buy 53.4; Canada, 21.5; Argentina, 24.4; Uruguay, 16.6; Colombia, 8; Mexico, 7.5; Costa Rica, 6.4; Chile, 4.5; Ecuador, 3.3; Bolivia, 2.9; and the Dominican Republic, 2.4.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the objective of H. R. 171 is to make feed available for our livestock producers in greater quantities and at lower prices. This is a worthy objective at a time when our livestock, dairy, and poultry pro-

ducers find it most difficult to secure a sufficient quantity of feed for maximum food production.

Personally, I am as interested in securing maximum food production as those who favor this bill. A study of this resolution plus several conferences with officials in the departments charged with the responsibility of purchasing feed grains from foreign countries, convinces me that the approval of this resolution would impair present satisfactory importations.

The approval of this resolution would—

First. Set a most dangerous precedent by removing tariff on wheat, oats, barley, hay, flax, and cottonseed.

Second. It would not make available greater supplies of feed grains.

Third. The Federal Treasury would be forced to pay large sums of money in the form of equalization fees to the Canadian Wheat Board.

Fourth. It would add another type of wheat and other grains to the regular trade. At present we have feed wheat and regular wheat. Now we would add regular imported wheat for feed.

Fifth. It would remove the tariff protection that farmers, laborers, and industry must have if we are to carry out national debt and present tax burden in order to assist our allies and our own Nation in the full prosecution of the war.

I do not impugn the motive of those who favor this legislation—in fact, I fully understand their concern. This proposed resolution will not help the American livestock, dairy, and poultry producer. It will, however, be a financial boon to the Canadian farmer. It will set a dangerous precedent by removing the tariff on wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, hay, and cottonseed. This bill does not apply to Canada alone. It removes all tariffs and duties on the commodities listed and places the American farmer in competition with the farmers of every nation in the world that produces these crops. I cannot believe the sponsors of this legislation would favor the enactment of a bill that would place the American wheat grower in direct competition with the wheat producers of Argentina, Canada, and Australia, or that would place the American farmer who produces oats, barley, and rye in competition with the farmers of every other country that produces these grains.

During the past 2 years our Government has used incentive payments to secure additional acreage of flax; now it is proposed that we remove the tariff on flax, and these farmers who have received Government aid for flax production will be placed in competition with the world. We would remove the tariff from cottonseed and tell the farmers of the South that they must now meet the competition of the cottonseed producers of Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

Let us not be carried away by emotional appeal. Let us analyze this bill. We have a real shortage of butter, milk, cheese, and other dairy products. Would it not be as reasonable to suggest that we remove the tariffs on these products? We could use more dairy products. I assure the sponsors of this legislation would oppose most vigorously the removal of the tariff protection on those commodities.

More than that, I would help them in their opposition to protect the farmers and dairymen from the direct competition of dairy producers in every country in the world. If we believe in this policy, then why not remove all tariffs and let the farmers, laborers, and industry compete with these same groups in every nation?

Personally, I want to retain our American standard of living for the American people. Our citizens are assuming a national debt which may reach \$300,000,000,000; they are carrying a tax load that approximates one-third of our national income in order that we can aid other nations fighting with us to save the world from dictatorship and despotic rule. Does anyone believe we could carry the present tax burden on the income of the farmers with the cheap lands and the cheap labor of foreign countries? It is a dangerous step to take.

I stated the approval of this bill would not be of assistance to the livestock, dairy, and poultry producers of the Nation. On April 13, 1942, the President, by Presidential proclamation, amended the import quotas of grain so as to permit the entry of additional imports which might be used for distress purposes resulting from war developments. On April 29, 1943, the quota regulations were amended to permit imports by the War Food Administrator or his designated representative. Today the Commodity Credit Corporation is actively purchasing and importing every item specified in this bill. They have sufficient funds and an effective organization to make these purchases. The tariff is no factor. Importations are limited only by the quantity of grain available and transportation. Despite the transportation problem we have imported enormous quantities of grain during the last few months. We purchased and imported over 100,000,000 bushels of oats and barley from Canada during the 12-month period, ending July 31, 1943. They have also come in from Argentina. Forty-four million bushels of wheat have been purchased in Canada and delivered to the United States. Options have been secured on 6,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat which is now being delivered. Arrangements are being made to import 150,000,000 bushels of wheat from Canada during the period from October 1943, to October 1, 1944. In addition to these purchases of wheat from Canada, we have received about 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from Argentina. They are producing a record crop of wheat and unlimited quantities can be secured from that nation. These large importations prove that the tariff is no obstacle to the movement of this grain needed for distress purposes.

We have imported 5,000,000 bushels of large shipments of hay, and arrangements are being made to purchase Canada's surplus flax of about 10,000,000 bushels.

Cottonseed is now being imported from Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The tariff of \$6 per ton has no effect on the amount being brought in. I stated that the approval of this bill would be a financial boon to the farmers

of Canada. The Canadian Government has authorized the collection of an equalization fee which removes any price spread between Canadian prices and the United States prices on grain at United States ports. For instance, in September barley was sold at Buffalo, N. Y., at \$1.19 per bushel. The Canadian ceiling price for barley was 59 cents per bushel. You add 6 cents per bushel freight and 15 cents per bushel duty, which makes a total of 80 cents per bushel at Buffalo. The Canadian Government added an equalization fee of 39 cents per bushel, or sold this Canadian barley at Buffalo for \$1.19 per bushel. The money accumulated by this equalization fee is distributed among the farmers of western Canada. As our Government sells Canadian wheat for feed at corn parity prices, the Government would sustain an additional loss if the present tariff of 42 cents were added to the Canadian price as an equalization fee. The livestock producers, dairymen, and the poultry raisers would not receive their feed at a lower cost. The taxpayer would be forced to make up this difference, and the only one to benefit would be the Canadian farmer—or the farmer of any country that might take advantage of the same system. In other words, our Government would be sending equalization-fee checks to the farmers of Canada. When there is no gain for our own producers, why should we assume this additional financial burden?

The practical thing to do is to defeat this bill. Furnish the War Food Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation with sufficient funds and personnel to purchase the grains needed under existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for 2 more minutes.

Mr. REED of New York. I do not have the time to yield. I wish I had, but I am sorry.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WEST].

Mr. WEST. Mr. Chairman, I think my friend from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] made a mistake a few moments ago when he said that the cost of administration would be so much. To save me, I cannot see where there would be any cost to the Government for administration. The bill merely provides that if you desire to go into Canada and into Mexico and buy feed, you have the right to do it. There is nothing compulsory about it. There is no cost to the Government, not even a 5-cent charge. It merely waives the duty on it when you bring it in. Customs officers are already on duty at these ports of entry. They are paid a monthly salary and they are on duty so many hours out of the day. There is no cost attached to it.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield just for a correction?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. The gentleman from Texas misunderstood, I think, equalization fee for administration charges. The administration will

not amount to anything, but the equalization fee may and will.

Mr. WEST. If I need the feed badly enough to feed some of my starving cattle and want to pay that equalization fee, I see no objection to it. To give you an illustration, last spring in a section of my district, west San Antonio, where they raise a lot of sheep, we had one of the worst droughts we had in 50 years. It was the lambing season. There was absolutely no feed available for the ewes. There was no cottonseed cake and meal which is necessary to feed them at that period in order for them to give milk. There was plenty of feed available across the river in Mexico, cottonseed cake and meal. We took it up with the O. P. A. The ceiling price of the O. P. A. was \$50 a ton. Cottonseed cakes and meal in Mexico was \$50 a ton. The duty was four or five dollars a ton. We took it up with the O. P. A. and asked them to let ranchers go into Mexico and buy feed and pay the duty. They said, "No, you cannot do that because it will cost above the ceiling price of \$50."

As a consequence those ranchers in that section lost about 80 percent of the lamb crop. The increased cost per day would have been from 1 to 2 cents per ewe. Instead of letting those ranchers do that they refused to do so, and as I say, the result was that we lost about 80 percent of the lamb crop.

There is nothing compulsory about the bill. If you are engaged in the cattle business or in the dairy business and need feed and it is accessible, you can cross the border and buy it and bring it back.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is making a very interesting statement, but if this bill is passed there would not be anything to prevent the importation, without any limitation at all, of all of these grains that are mentioned in the bill, by the dealers in those foreign countries. It would not be a question of the consumer here or the fellow who wanted to use it, but the bars would be down for the fellow engaged in that business, dealing in those grains, to dump them in this country.

Mr. WEST. The gentleman will remember the bill is limited to 90 days.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is correct.

Mr. WEST. It is my understanding that now there is a black market in cottonseed meal and cake, which normally sells for around \$50. It is now bringing around \$90 in the black market. It is strictly and purely a war-emergency measure.

Mr. O'CONNOR. May I suggest this: In my own State we have a tremendous surplus of wheat. As a matter of fact, we cannot market it. We do not have storage facilities for the wheat we have, and if we open the doors to Canada to dump it in the United States, we are just increasing the difficulties that the farmers now find themselves in with reference to this surplus of wheat.

Mr. WEST. Why is it you cannot sell it, with such a terrific shortage?

Mr. O'CONNOR. We have no transportation facilities, in the first place.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. West] has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have a letter showing that unless you are close to where there is an elevator you cannot get your wheat in in time to unload it, and in many instances they have to unload it on the ground, because they have not sufficient transportation facilities to take the wheat out of storage and put it on the market.

Mr. WEST. Does not the gentleman think that one fact would prohibit the large importation of feeds from a foreign country?

Mr. O'CONNOR. But there is danger. I am in sympathy with the object of this bill, as far as that is concerned, but I am fearful what will happen to the man who is raising wheat, upon whom we have to depend to pay the tax bill.

Mr. WEST. I think your statement that there is such a limitation on transportation is a safeguard against that happening.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then the condition about storage facilities is another situation that we cannot solve.

Mr. WEST. That is another reason why they will not flood the market in this country.

Mr. O'CONNOR. We cannot get any lumber to build granaries. We cannot get priorities for the lumber.

Mr. WEST. And that would apply to the man who wanted to import it in large quantities, just as well.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I do not know what he would do with it, if he brought it in.

Mr. WEST. So you have nothing to fear on those two scores.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The trouble in Montana is that there are no railroad facilities. I mean there is not sufficient cars to move the concentrated grains from the elevators, thereby making room in the storage elevators for grain to come in from the farms? Is that the difficulty?

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is part of the difficulty.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What other difficulty could there be? Let us see if this trouble lies with the Office of Defense Transportation or does it lie with some other part of the Government.

Mr. O'CONNOR. There are several factors involved. There is the transportation problem. There is the lack of storage facilities which the farmers do not have, because they have not been able to get priorities for lumber to build granaries, and lack of elevator storage.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the farmer has the grain ready to move to the elevator, and the Office of Defense Transportation will furnish the cars to move it from the elevator, then that straightens the whole line. Now, what is the trouble?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Well, we cannot get cars. You have no place to unload the wheat until you get the cars. Consequently, when the farmers take the wheat to town, they have to haul it back or dump it on the ground.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Well, that is an O. D. T. job. Let them get the cars.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I simply want to call attention to the situation we have there. We have plenty of wheat in Montana if we could get it moved.

Mr. WEST. Does not the gentleman think the big dealer would have the same trouble that your farmer has, and as a consequence, there would not be any large importation? We along the border when we have dry spells could take our trucks, go into Mexico, get a truckload of feed and save our livestock.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman has instanced some very fine cases, but suppose the dealers on the other side of the line, over in Canada, put the stuff into this country? What are we going to do with it?

Mr. WEST. They would be faced with identically the same transportation problems we have. I believe the gentleman is just trying to scare up a bugaboo.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am concerned. I am trying to look at it from the point of view of those who are going to have to pay the tax bill in this country.

Mr. WEST. We are trying to protect the livestock in this country if we can.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. This question may have been answered before I came into the Chamber, and if it has been I ask the gentleman's pardon, but I notice this bill makes no provision for the importation of corn. In my country corn is a very scarce article of feed. I am wondering why corn is not included.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEST. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. That question has been raised and was discussed here rather generally before the distinguished gentleman from Virginia came in. The information given us was that no corn is available to be brought in and will not be available until the South American crop is ready, and that will not be ready until after the 90 days have expired.

Mr. WEST. I hope that answers the gentleman's question.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEST. I yield to my distinguished chairman.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Is it not a fact that anything at this time that helps the livestock industry and the poultry industry and the dairy industry helps the people of the entire country?

Mr. WEST. The gentleman from North Carolina is absolutely right. That is the situation that needs correcting.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Gilchrist].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein some tables I have prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be necessary for the gentleman to get permission in the House to insert extraneous matter.

The gentleman may have permission to revise and extend his own remarks there is no objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a tariff bill, to take tariffs off agricultural products. Both parties are for tariffs at the present time; they have declared so in their platforms and their votes on this floor. This bill is a protective-tariff bill, for it injures those who raise these products and does not protect them from foreign importation but encourages foreign imports duty free. It is not a reciprocal trade tariff, for it gets nothing by way of reciprocity from Canada, Mexico, or whatever country the imported article may come from. Therefore anyone who believes in the tariff principle or in the reciprocal trade principle cannot support this bill consistently.

For many years, fifty, sixty, or a hundred, the farmers of the Middle West, and especially those in Iowa, have supported custom duties commonly called tariffs. During these days it was argued that when you have a thing on an export basis the tariff on that thing does no good; that is to say, if the country is an exporter of corn there was no use a tariff on corn and such tariff was operative. That kind of argument prevailed for many, many years. Finally both parties agreed on an agricultural tariff. They put a tariff on corn of cents in 1930. It has done much good for very little corn is exported.

The very folks who have always wanted tariffs are against them now insofar as they apply to something the farmers raise; they come in now and desert the tariff principle. They desert it now just because these deserters say there is some shortage in feeds, they think ought to import, free of duty, the feeds they wish to buy. This will cut the profits which the farmers should get. It is all right for us to vote tariff protection on the things they raise or produce or manufacture, but it is all wrong the farmer to get this same protection.

Let us look for a moment at the figures that were given out the other day came to our desks yesterday from the Department of Agriculture, and is in October of this year. This shows the stocks of wheat on farms in country in the month of October higher than the 10-year average from 1932 to 1941, much higher. The 10-year average was 81.6 percent higher than then, but at the present time, 1943, 81.9 percent higher. The quantity of wheat is in the same condition. Stocks of wheat on the farms in October were about 57 percent higher than 10-year average, as shown by this pamphlet here. The 1942 crop is not a crop by which to measure because it was an unprecedented crop. You can go down through the rest of the grain. Let us take oats: There is a 14-percent increase in the stock of oats on farms. The old wheat in the internal mills, elevators and warehouses this year is much more than it was during the period from 1935 to 1941.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. My time has about expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will not the gentleman yield for one brief question?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I yield briefly.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is there any shortage of any of the commodities mentioned in this bill in this country today?

Mr. GILCHRIST. It is not so stated in the articles and publications of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Then it is a question of price.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Oh, it is just a question of price. People who have profited by the tariff all these years now see a chance to make money if they can escape paying tariff duties on what the farmers produce. They want to import from Argentina or Canada duty-free.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I also yield the gentleman 5 minutes.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, in order to keep the record straight and to keep everybody on the beam I would like to correct our good friend and colleague from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], because if you heard his statement the way I did you might infer that all this feed is coming in at the present time without any duty on it. I am sure it is the wheat feed that is coming in without duty.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I think the gentleman states my position correctly. This feed can be brought in duty free under the President's proclamation.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Yes; maybe it could, but it is not being brought in by this governmental agency. If it is the position of any individual or any group that the Government should be the only one in business, if that is their position, and up to this time I have never heard anyone stand up here on the floor and criticize what is taking place at the present time with this feed coming through one governmental agency, they surely have a right to take that position.

I happen to be one who believes that the farm cooperatives, the feed dealers, the individual farmers themselves are entitled to the same consideration in the markets of this country as is any Government agency. A lot of the pressure and a lot of the criticism against the Commodity Credit Corporation could have been and would have been avoided if these private farm cooperatives and feed dealers and individuals had had the same opportunities that have been accorded to our governmental agency.

Of course, that is not the fundamental reason why we should pass this bill. That is incidental to it. I am willing to

subscribe to a program that the Government shall handle all of it if I thought the Government could do it better than having it handled in any other way, but I do not subscribe to that position. As far as the gentleman from Kansas is concerned, it is not necessary for him to take this floor, or for anyone else, and state what my position is, but in case he should take it upon himself to attack my position in reference to a duty on dairy products, a pretty good way to find out would be to introduce a resolution and he would not have to work on it so many months because it would be referred to his committee. In that way he can find out whether I am interested in trying to furnish the food to win the war or I am just trying to look after the people in my particular district and State.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. If I at any time inferred that the gentleman had stated taking all tariffs off of all products, I want to remove that doubt. I say that, if an effort were made to amend this bill to include dairy products, I would be very glad to help him.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, as far as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST] is concerned, I realize I am in a very embarrassing position today. I think a lot of the gentleman. If all this feed is in storage in this country that he says there is, why is it that no one can get to it? Where do we hear every day in this House? Now, let us analyze this thing, and I am not going to give a lot of information about these imports. I keep pretty close track of them. You and I know they are not supposed to be given to the public. Do you realize how much of these feeds is going into commercial channels today that never did in normal times? Under normal times, 55 percent of the commercial corn comes from Iowa and Illinois. What percentage of the corn for commercial and not livestock-feed purposes do you think Iowa and Illinois are now called upon to furnish? What is the amount of wheat going into alcohol and the amount of corn going into alcohol? What is supplying the market for the former imports of the material to provide tapioca pudding? Just think of the demand there is for these foods. You cannot think of this in terms of some past years' accumulation; you must think of it in terms of our commitments and of our expended use of these grain products at this particular time.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentlewoman.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman mentioned something about the question why dairy products were not included. Why did he not include dairy products? There is a shortage.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The gentlewoman wants to know why I did not include dairy products?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That was not the point under consideration.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It is in this bill.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. We produced more milk in the past year than ever before in the history of the country, except the year previous. Our commitments are not for grains. Our commitments of a foreign nature are for livestock products. The production of livestock and livestock products is what is giving us the trouble. That is where we are going to have our trouble and that is where our commitments are for lend-lease and to foreign sources.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman would not say there is a shortage of dairy products in this country?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. No; I do not think there is a shortage when it is the second biggest production in history.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Why did not the gentleman include them?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The second greatest production of dairy products occurred in 1943, exceeded only by 1942. In this last month they jumped up to 27,000,000 pounds of powdered milk. There are increasing commitments and demands. Every pound of that powdered milk is going to the armed forces of this country scattered all over the world. If we do not provide the feed, the commitments will of necessity have to be curtailed. In addition, we will have to further limit the consumption of livestock products in our own country, too. We are naturally going to be shorter and shorter of dairy products, and we must have the feed in order to produce these products anywhere near our needs.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Why is the gentleman coming here with a bill that favors the dairymen and that does not provide for importing dairy products, when people are hungry for milk and dairy products?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am sure the gentlewoman would be fair-minded enough to be for dairy products when she realizes that the dairy cow is the most efficient farm animal you can feed to, that she will produce three to four times as much human food as would be produced if the feed was fed to some other animals. I am not defending the dairy industry any more than to say that the product that is needed in the war effort today is dairy products.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. That is what I say. Why do you not let us support it?

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. We are committed to sending a quart of milk to every person in the world, and we are sending our products abroad. That is one reason why we are short of many things. We must produce more not only for ourselves but for many countries abroad.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. As far as Canada is concerned, its supply of hogs and dairy products that are exportable would be insignificant as far as coming into this country is concerned at this time and in the face of the world needs.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. We are not doing this just for the benefit of Canada, I hope.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I should like to have one thing straightened out, and I think a lot of other Members of the House would, too. It is conceded that if the amount of grain we have in this country now were properly distributed we would have sufficient for everybody. Is not that a fact?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I do not subscribe to that, because there are industrial uses of grain this year that I do not believe the average one of us takes into consideration.

Mr. JENSEN. The record showed there was sufficient.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. The record showed what happened to be on hand, but the record did not show the commitments.

Mr. JENSEN. The commitments are about the same as they were.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I beg the gentleman's pardon. We had better look abroad and see what the commitments are. The commitments on some of these products are 100 percent for Lease-Lend and for the armed forces. They are taking nearly 100 percent of some commodities, like powdered egg, of our country today.

Mr. JENSEN. That may be, but the fact still remains that we have a bumper crop this year of almost all products.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. And a superabundant demand.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not know whether I would say superabundant demand or not. We have had a big demand for 3 years and we still have a big surplus in the granaries and on the farms.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Our stock pile has just gradually gone down. I will not say it has disappeared, but it has disappeared pretty much. If the gentleman will look up the figures as to the Western Hemisphere, he will find that if we end up this year with 300,000,000 bushels of wheat we may be fortunate. I am pretty sure that we would all be pretty well pleased if we could know that we will have that much wheat left on hand on July 1, 1944.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I have been wondering why the gentleman does not put corn on this list. After all is said and done, the west coast has a great need for corn and we cannot get it. The only place we can get it is a place that is not cooperating very well with the United Nations, namely, Argentina. Nevertheless, we are in terrific need of corn for poultry feeding and cattle feeding on the west coast. Why is not that on this list?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. It has been brought out a couple of times on the floor that there is not any corn available to be shipped in during this 90 days.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman mean from Argentina?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I did not mention any country. If it were available anywhere in the world to be brought in, I am sure there is not a fair-minded person on this floor who would not be willing to include corn in that list.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

[Mr. MILLER of Nebraska addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, I believe this emergency measure should be passed. Out in the Middle West, except in one or two States, we are very short of feedstuffs. There was a feed dealers' convention here the other day. At that convention we were informed that only 2,300 tons of protein feed were at present available for the 2,500,000 dairy cows in Wisconsin. That condition exists not only in Wisconsin but in many other States from there to the Atlantic coast.

I do not know how much feed might be brought in under the provisions of this resolution, but if it will help that situation, certainly it would do a lot of good.

The matter of precedent has been mentioned here. It calls to my mind the incident of about a year ago, when a British and American syndicate purchased some 200,000,000 pounds of coconut oil in foreign countries for shipment to this country. There was a 2-cent excise tax on coconut oil coming into this country. The big soap companies had a large lobby which came before Congress and before the Committee on Ways and Means, of which my esteemed friend from Kansas is a member, to recommend a resolution striking off that excise tax of 2 cents a pound, in order that the Government might have the glycerin which could be produced from oil. There were about 13,000,000 pounds of glycerin in that oil which was used for munitions. On the other hand we presented to the syndicate and soap companies that got the remaining 187,000,000 pounds of the imported oil approximately three and three-quarters millions of dollars by way of lessened taxes. It was a subsidy for the importation of that oil. We did that for the soap makers. Is it not about time to do something to relieve the farmers who have stock they are shipping to market which is not in a proper condition to be sold? For instance, in Milwaukee, the other day, they were selling feeder pigs weighing 100 pounds for only \$8 a pig. The St. Paul livestock market has been so crowded with hogs, many not fitted for the market by proper feeding, they finally put an embargo on shipments. That is a part of the situation as to feed in the Northwest. Dairy cattle are in need of more feedstuffs and the same is true of hogs and poultry. I feel that the passage of this resolution might aid that situation somewhat. I am in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

All time has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of 90 days beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used, as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof. As used in this joint resolution, the term "United States" means the several States and the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 1, after "flax", insert "cottonseed."

On page 2, line 5, strike out "and the District of Columbia" and insert "the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HALE: On page 2, line 2, after the word "cottonseed", add the word "corn."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine is recognized for 5 minutes support of his amendment.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, there has already been some discussion about the insertion of the word "corn." Whether any supplies of corn are immediately available or not, it seems to me highly desirable to have corn embodied in the resolution. It is conceivable, at least, it seems to me that Argentine corn might be available within a period of 90 days from the time this resolution becomes effective; and even if not, the resolution might be further extended. It certainly can do no harm to have corn in the resolution. The need for corn for poultry feed all over the country is very great, as has been evidenced by the questions asked on the floor this morning and the interest in the subject evinced by the various Members. I sincerely hope my amendment will be adopted.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALE. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman also include clothing, for instance? That is a necessity. Let us make it inclusive and take down the bars on potatoes also. Let us do the whole thing up brown here.

Mr. HALE. Answering the gentleman's question, I thought this was a resolution with relation to livestock and poultry feed. In my district the poultry do not eat clothing.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The committee has no objection to the amendment. I do not think it can do any good or do any harm. There is no objection to the amendment so far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I have been told by dairy authorities in my district if this resolution is passed without the corn clause and simply with the wheat for dairy feed, there is not going to be a drop in the bucket in comparison to what we need. I have been trying to get corn for upstate New York for the past several months. I sincerely hope that the House will add corn to this amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield. Mr. REES of Kansas. Where does the gentleman expect to get this corn during the 90-day period?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I do not know where we are going to get it, but I have been trying for 6 months to get it and there has not been any satisfaction given, either from the Middle West or anywhere else. I think it is high time this House did something to try to get corn, so that the people in New York City and every other metropolitan district will have enough milk and enough dairy products this next year. I will say to the House that the situation at the present time in the Northeast has become so serious that a great deal of the shortage will never be able to be made up. This resolution is not going to solve all our problems we are facing. But I am for it, because at least this is going to cure some of the ills that are prevalent in the Northeast. I hope that the amendment to add corn to the list of products named in the bill will be agreed to and I sincerely hope that the resolution itself will be agreed to.

There has been a lot of discussion about this middle-western corn from time to time. The other day we were all glad to hear that the O. P. A. had lifted the ceiling price on corn to \$1.16. I do not think it is going to be enough. In fact, I think the next month or two will show that the new ceiling price on corn has not been raised sufficiently to bring enough of it into the Northeast to feed our dairy herds. I, for one, would have advocated a higher ceiling price on corn in order to bring in that corn that we must have in order to salvage what is left of the dairy herds and poultry flocks of the Northeast.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Can you get any corn from Canada?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. We cannot get corn from Canada.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Can you get any corn from Mexico?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. No; but you can get it brought in from some of the other countries.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Can you get any corn from Argentina?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. It is my understanding that you can.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Are you willing to pay a tariff on the corn that comes from Argentina?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. We will not have to if corn is added to this resolution.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield. Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. In legislation passed 2 or 3 years ago, we empowered the Government to take over any mine or any mill, or any other industry that was needed in the war effort. Why should we not do the same thing with corn?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman is right.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I think the gentleman does not realize that this is a matter of distribution. We have the corn and we are trying to get it to you. I think this amendment will kill the entire resolution. I think it will be defeated because it will damage the objective of those of us who are trying to get you some feed to feed your milk cows.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I want to say that the gentleman's efforts have been very sincere and very helpful, but every effort I have brought to this floor in an attempt to remedy the disastrous situation my farmers face has met with nothing but opposition. I will say to the gentleman that I am for anything that will bring in the corn and other feed for our dairy herds and our poultry flocks in the Northeast. We are facing one of the most serious conditions that the country has ever had to face. I appeal not only in behalf of those farmers who are so bereft of feed, but I appeal also for the consumers of the country. Too much stress is being put on this subsidy question. Too much stress is being put on the proposition of what people will have to pay for their food. It is not a case of being able to pay a low price or a high price, but it is a case of being able to get any dairy products or food at all. I say to this House, Mr. Chairman, that every measure that we bring up here must be given careful consideration and I hope this resolution and the amendment will be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I suggest the absence of a quorum and I make a point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska makes the point of order that a quorum is not present. The Chair will count.

Mr. BULWINKLE. Would the gentleman withdraw that until we come to a

vote on this matter and then I will make a point of no quorum.

Mr. STEFAN. I withdraw the point of order at the request of my colleague.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I thought the gentleman had withdrawn that. I promised to make a point of no quorum if there was not a quorum present when the bill came up for final vote.

Mr. STEFAN. I reserve the right to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make the point of order that a quorum is not present?

Mr. STEFAN. I do, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-three Members are present. A quorum.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time to address some questions of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]. In his statement a few moments ago, he suggested one of the chief difficulties was the matter of transportation. I presume from that statement that he had investigated that question more or less thoroughly. I believe the gentleman made this statement, that the Government had the money to buy the feed, that the feed is available, and that transportation is one of the serious difficulties. Will the gentleman elaborate on that to some extent.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. If the gentleman will yield, I made the statement that there is feed available to be bought. The Commodity Credit Corporation is buying it, and they have the funds they need to buy it with.

Mr. DISNEY. Is there sufficient feed available to be bought?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. DISNEY. Where?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. In Canada. We brought in 54,000,000 bushels of wheat. Since the House committee reported this bill the other day, Canada stopped selling all kinds of grain, and we are now bringing in 6,000,000 bushels of wheat under option.

Beginning October 1, 1943, and extending to October 1, 1944, we make the arrangement to bring in 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the only reason we do not get it in in greater quantities is lack of transportation.

Mr. DISNEY. Is there anything we can do on the subject of transportation to expedite the delivery of these feed stuffs into this country? What can be done on that line?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I have discussed this with the War Food Administration, with the Commodity Credit Corporation also, and they tell me they are doing everything they can to bring this grain into this country.

Mr. DISNEY. Is there anything the Congress can do to assist?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Personally, I do not think there is. I think they are doing everything they can. Everyone is conscious that this is a serious problem; the departments see it that way and are trying to work it out. The passage of this resolution will be of no assistance; I think rather it may prove to be an embarrassment.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Granting to be true everything the gentleman from Kansas says, that they have done a splendid job in this wheat feed, I am surprised the gentleman from Kansas wants to keep that Government agency, the only one he says that can do it, for if they have done such a good job with wheat, why can they not do it with barley, oats, and other farm crops?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I should like to answer that.

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. The Federal Government has gone into Canada to buy this grain for feed. Thus we have it in the hands of one agency. Why does the gentleman want to send all the feed dealers up into Canada to compete with the United States Government and make the Federal Government pay more for it?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I am not going to take anything out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I should like to remind the gentleman from Kansas that wheat is not the only feed that is needed right now. Chickens in my district are dying because of an overdose of wheat. They lack corn, which is the essential feed in the production of poultry and eggs, also dairy products.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make inquiry of one of the gentlemen from the corn-producing States: Just why is it they object to including corn in this resolution? I do not care who answers this question but I want to find the answer, because we need corn on the west coast.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield for the answer to my question.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. We have a record corn crop this year, a 3,000,000,000-bushel corn crop, the second largest crop in the history of the United States. The corn is not available to the entire country because of lack of transportation.

Mr. HINSHAW. I should like to know why we cannot get it, because we need it badly on the west coast.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Another important factor is that of price; they can get a better price from their corn by feeding it to hogs than by shipping it to the west coast.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think the latter reason is the real one. I am one of the Representatives of one of the largest poultry-producing counties in the United States. I refer to Los Angeles County, Calif. I believe the census statistics will bear out my statement. We are unable to get corn out there. I do not know why you fellows are keeping it, but we cannot get it. We have got to have it because we need to maintain our production of poultry and eggs, both for the armed forces and for our greatly increased population. Now, let me tell you fellows in the Middle West something. About 2 years ago the price of fryer mash on the coast was \$1.70 a hundred. Now it is up to \$3.60 a hundred and we can hardly get good mash even at that price. The protein content of that mash has dropped about 20 percent since corn was removed as an ingredient. Now, if you want to keep us from getting that mash by holding your corn to feed to hogs, then you are hurting us and yourselves.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman. I want to know the truth.

Mr. HOPE. As far as I am concerned I have no objection to including corn in the present bill. I do not think it will mean that you will get any corn. I do not believe you are going to get any feed under this bill even if we pass it. You will get just as much corn as you will any other feed. The real reason why you are not getting any corn on the west coast has been the matter of the too low price ceiling on corn. It has kept it on the farm where grown. The price ceiling was raised a little on Monday of this week but I do not think it was raised enough. We will, however, have an opportunity to find out whether it was raised enough.

Mr. HINSHAW. There might be one more way of getting it, and that would be to drop the ceiling on hogs. If they lowered the ceiling on hogs in proportion to the corn-hog ratio there would not be so much hoarding of corn to feed to hogs.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Well, let us lower the ceiling on hogs to \$2.50 a hundred. That would release plenty of corn.

Mr. HINSHAW. Do not be absurd; I am not asking anything like that but I think there is an inequality here, either in a too-low price of corn or a too-high price of hogs, that should be equalized to release some of this surplus corn for other areas of the country that need it so badly.

Mr. GILCHRIST. It should be used for something else than feeding hogs.

Mr. HINSHAW. It should indeed. There is plenty of corn that would be sold if it were not for the high price you can get for hogs.

Mr. GILCHRIST. What does the gentleman think they ought to pay? More

than \$3.60 for mash? About \$1.20 per bushel would bring the corn out of Iowa.

Mr. HINSHAW. It seems to me that the sections raising corn are hurting the rest of us who have to buy it, while at the same time they are hurting themselves.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It has been demonstrated that the price of corn is too low to get the corn off the farm. Why does the gentleman want to corn in here and put through a bill that will reduce the price of corn when he already knows that is the reason he is not getting the corn?

Mr. HINSHAW. How high is the price of corn now as compared with 2 years ago? Answer me that.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman can answer the question. I do not raise the question.

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON. I am not going to oppose anything that is put before us in the form of a need for food to win the war and sustain our economic life. I am not going to oppose that, but I may say in reference to corn that I have a ceiling price of \$13.75 on hogs. They are talking of lowering that ceiling price, but there are no points on your poultry out there in California or other sections of the country, although there are high points on our pork. We cannot sell the pork.

Mr. HINSHAW. I appreciate the gentleman's viewpoint and believe that rationing of pork might very well be lifted entirely until the surplus of pork is used but may I tell him that the poultry production in the United States, and particularly in my county, is falling off very materially. The reason it has dropped is because we cannot get the feed for it, and the second reason is that the feed is so high-priced that our producers cannot afford to feed it to poultry or beef cattle and sell under the ceilings.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman has seen the price raised. He has told that if he gets this bill he will not get any more corn. Why does he want to put himself in a worse shape?

Mr. HINSHAW. I do not care so much how we get it, but we do want the corn and we want it at a fair, reasonable price and not some fancy price that we may have to pay for it in due course.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. But just getting up and saying you want the corn is not going to get you the corn.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I sympathize with the gentleman's position, but, remember, corn is between 25 cents and 30 cents a bushel higher now than it was a year ago and it costs the producer of corn 10 percent more to produce it than it did a year ago.

Mr. HINSHAW. That may be true

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that, in my belief, these corn-hog farmers in the Midwest are cutting their own throats with the help of the O. P. A. In the first place the O. P. A. has given them a ceiling price on hogs that is the equivalent of \$1.40 corn. The O. P. A. ceiling on corn is now \$1.16 per bushel, so they are holding corn for hog feed in order to get the \$1.40 value in the form of pork instead of letting the corn be sold to beef and poultry people at \$1.16. The net result is that so much pork is being raised that the corn-hog farmers are now scared to death for fear the very surplus of pork they have so grown will break the price of pork. So you hear demands for a support price for pork. They are beginning to fear that there will be so much pork that the hogs will even eat up the corn they want to save to feed young pigs next year before the present hog crop can be marketed, so they now recommend the removal of point rationing of pork.

That is all right with me, Mr. Chairman. I favor temporarily, at least, removing the rationing of pork products, and beef too because there are more beef cattle on the ranges unfattened than stockmen can take care of. In fact the whole program is "screwy." In both cases we should hold the consumer ceiling prices, but I think that such tremendous surpluses have been built up by O. P. A. and other restrictions that the prices will go down of themselves when these restrictions have been removed. As I said, I would maintain consumer price ceilings while removing rationing and slaughter restrictions on pork and beef. If something like that is not done soon these animals will eat the farmers and stock raisers out of feed and forage.

The corn-hog farmers have a virtual corner on corn. That corner was engineered when the O. P. A. fixed the ceiling price of pork at higher than the corn-hog ratio warrants after fixing the ceiling price of corn. Now they have the corner on corn and a tremendous surplus of pork that they are not allowed to sell—so they are in a real jam.

But that is not the whole story, Mr. Chairman. The military services, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other agencies, including the O. P. A., have contrived to fill all the storage warehouses in the country to the point that shipments of food to warehouses cannot be unloaded because there is no storage space left, and so there is a tie-up of rail traffic. I submit the following release from the Office of Defense Transportation to prove the point:

RAIL TIE-UP FEARED IN OVERCROWDING OF FOOD STORAGE PLANTS

"The Office of Defense Transportation has prepared a report warning that food storage plants are so jammed there is the danger that rail movements will be slowed and that refrigerator cars will remain on sidings unable to unload their cargoes.

Production in food-processing plants already has been slowed as a result of a shortage in storage facilities, admitted by the War Food Administration.

Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman has called the attention of Food Administrator Marvin Jones and Price Administrator Chester Bowles to the situation and coupled with it a suggestion that some

action be taken by the two agencies to relieve the strain on storage facilities.

RATION CUT URGED

O. D. T. storage experts—and presumably Mr. Eastman himself—privately advocate that ration values on certain foods be lowered and that W. F. A. release some of its stored foods as the quickest means to relieve the jam.

A W. F. A. spokesman admitted that both cold and dry storage space was very tight, a condition he attributed to the seasonal movement of processed foods for winter storage and to increased hog marketings. The Government has large inventories of butter on hand, he said, but this supply now is being reduced as shipments to Russia increase. Butter pledged to that country under lease-lend for the next year is sent during winter months because of Russia's lack of cold storage facilities, he said.

The spokesman insisted there would be no wholesale release of Government-held food stocks, despite recurrent reports from the trade. The Food Distribution Administration is constantly reviewing requirements of various claimants on food stocks, he said, and when an adjustment can be made, supplies are released for civilians.

INSIST ON BACKLOG

Food officials insist on a backlog of supplies, including butter, in order to supply the armed services and lease-lend should their demands suddenly increase, and also to release foods when civilian shortages occur.

Since November 1, the F. D. A. has released from Government stocks the following quantities of foods for civilians:

Peaches, 900,000 cases and more expected; peas, 1,080,000 cases; catsup, 810,000 cases on November 1 and 990,000 cases today; grapefruit juice, 2,400,000 cases; pineapple, 540,000 cases; figs, 77,000 cases; tomatoes, 1,640,000 cases; string beans, 960,000 cases; dried beans, 100,000 bags of 100 pounds each; raisins, approximately 800,000 tons by January 1; dried prunes, about 80,000 tons, and currants, 2,800 tons. F. D. A. also is planning to order a release on canned apples and perhaps canned pork and beans.

Mr. Chairman, in fact this presents a perfectly ridiculous situation. Everyone in California knows that the Government froze and took over the entire fruit pack this year for some reason, and now the Government is releasing hundreds of thousands of cases. It froze butter and other things as well, causing extreme shortages and preventing the action of any part of the law of supply and demand. Hence pressures against ceilings. Hence pressures on unrationed items. Hence reluctance to plant—and withal a general mess of the food situation. It is ridiculous in this land of plenty, even in the midst of war, to so jimmy the machinery of agricultural production and distribution that people go without while farms and warehouses bulge to bursting. The excuse used is that the food must be kept for lend-lease and for the military. The people will do without for both purposes gladly but if the people and the Congress could know the carry-over of surpluses from 1942 crops alone I think they would be amazed. Warehousemen have told me of specific knowledge of conditions in their own warehouses, and there are new large Government warehouses that should be investigated.

Our poultry, dairy, and beef producers in California are in a bad situation, squeezed between rising feed and labor costs on one hand and ceiling prices on

the other. They say "What is the use of struggling. We will quit and go into defense work." Thereupon we begin upon a shortage of food. Then the defense workers and all the rest of us stand in line only to be told that there is no more of this or that today. So housewives have to shop far and wide and that takes gas and gas is rationed too. It doesn't make sense, Mr. Chairman. But then—this is a sample of the planned economy and we may as well sample it now so everyone will know whether we want to keep on with it, or not, after the war. I think—not.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I am supporting this resolution, but for different reasons than most Members. Ordinarily I would be opposed to it in normal times; however, I am interested in securing maximum production of all essential foods during the present war emergency. I want to tell you the main reasons for my supporting this resolution and why I think we should attempt to secure additional feed. It is on account of the announced program of the War Food Administration to cut the production of pork, dairy products, beef cattle, and poultry for next year.

In 1943, this year, the farmers, at the request of the Government, produced 127,000,000 pigs. It takes corn and protein feed to take care of those pigs and to bring them up to a weight of 200 pounds or more. But I am sorry to say that the New Deal never thrives under an abundance of production of necessary foods. If we had an abundance of pork, as we have now, there would be no need for rationing, there would be no need for the threat of inflation, and there would be no need for a high price ceiling. All that is necessary would be a good floor or support price. The officials who are shaping this program or who are shaping the domestic policies of the United States have decided that we have too much pork, so we must cut hog production for 1944 from 127,000,000 head to 105,000,000 head. That will result in less pork. The price will go up, and there will be more of an excuse for a threat to inflation and stricter enforcement of price ceilings.

I want to get corn and other feed for these hogs so that we may have an abundance of the poor man's meat, and that is what pork is, for 1944. They are proposing also to cut down milk production, or to hold it the same as it was in 1942 and 1943.

We have a shortage of milk at the present time. I want to increase the production of milk, butter, and other dairy products, therefore I am supporting this resolution with the hope that it will result in additional feed.

The administration is proposing to cut poultry broilers to 89 percent of what it is this year. Poultry is not on the ration list at the present time. Of course, they would like to ration poultry or bring about a situation where poultry must be rationed, and in order to do this they

must create a scarcity of poultry. I want to secure additional feed to take care of the large poultry flocks of this country. They also propose with reference to beef, range cattle, and feeder cattle, that this livestock be marketed at 95 percent of the 1942 weight, thereby getting less beef on the market and resulting in additional regimentation and in additional threats to inflation.

Mr. Chairman, I say that the time has come when the people, or the Congress speaking for the people, should assert itself and demand maximum production of all types of feed, grains, livestock, and poultry in this country to take care of our needs and in order to stop this inflationary threat that is constantly appearing in the picture. Furthermore, if we create an abundance there will be no need for consumer subsidies which certain groups are insisting on at the present time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman suggest a way in which we can get some corn on the Pacific coast with which to feed our flocks?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST] said that if corn were raised to \$1.20 it would bring out the corn from Iowa. I do not know whether that is true or not.

Let me continue along the line of corn. Some of our intellectuals are proposing that we feed the corn and proteins directly to the people instead of feeding them through poultry and livestock; in other words, that we perfect a synthetic product made up of protein feeds and corn and sell it to the people as meat or poultry instead of as the red meat itself.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The Gaumnitz report states beans and peas as a substitute for milk and dairy products and meat products. That is the intention.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Yes. We all know they have perfected a synthetic product called oleomargarine. That may be a good nutrition food, but it is not in the class, chemically or otherwise, with butter.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. It is the same kind of diet the Japs eat. I do not know why it should be advocated over here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, this debate has taken on what is to me a very interesting turn. I think perhaps we are trying out some of our emotions and trading principles and economic thoughts with respect to the job that lies ahead of us.

Germany moves out of first place in Europe, down to a nonentity. Russia moves into first position. Under the decree, Japan is to cease to function in Asia, and China moves into first posi-

tion. The British Empire takes third position, and the United States moves into first as far as the world is concerned. So in due course, if that program is to be worked out, we shall have a lot of discussions having to do with tariffs and the removal of protection. World power position No. 1 carries a lot of international responsibilities.

We have a situation here today where corn is being debated. If we take the duty off corn for 90 days and throw the Argentine market open, I wish somebody would tell me in certain language how much corn would come in from there. We might see 50,000,000, 75,000,000, or 150,000,000 bushels of corn offered. I do not know what is produced in Argentina and I do not know how quickly they would unload in order to prepare their bins for the forthcoming crop. When you start removing tariffs on the American market and throwing this market open to the traders of the world, if boats are available you might see something that would surprise you.

I understand from our corn friends here that there is a lot of corn in this country, but what power is there to make those who own that corn throw it on the market at \$1.16 per bushel, or \$1.20 per bushel, or \$1.50 per bushel, or \$3 per bushel, if they prefer to have corn than have credits in the bank or currency in the box? That is what you are really getting at. You give me a reason why a farmer should sell corn today if he wants to feed it or if he thinks the market may advance 50 or 100 percent, or if he thinks the buying power of the dollar he would get for that bushel of corn may decline 25 or 50 percent.

Mr. JENSEN rose.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does the gentleman from Iowa want to answer that question?

Mr. JENSEN. I want to make the observation that in the State of Iowa we need about 90 percent, and feed about 90 percent of everything we raise. That is one thing a lot of folks do not realize. We are the greatest pork-producing State in the Nation, the greatest poultry-producing State in the Nation, and the greatest finished-beef-producing State in the Nation, and naturally we have to feed a lot of that corn.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I understand that. Now, can the gentleman, as an expert on corn and coming from a corn State—

Mr. JENSEN. I do not claim to be an expert.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman tell me where there is any corn for sale of consequence?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is there anybody that can tell me where there is any corn for sale of consequence? I am not talking about stocks of corn, I am talking about corn for sale—two different things entirely.

Mr. JENSEN. I cannot answer that question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not know of any corn for sale; I do not know of any cottonseed oil cake or soybean meal or peanut meal, of consequence, for sale. How much there is in the country I do not know. But what power do you have to make our people, who are presently

free economic agents, disgorge those inventories they have? We do not have any such power the President dare politically use, and I do not think this Congress is going to pass a law which says to a man that he has to convert corn into currency or into bank balances in the form of deposits to his credit.

So then you come on down to this proposition. Do we want to throw the market open for Argentine corn for 90 days, or say to the world, "Let the trading world figure out its own way of getting the corn here"? That is what is involved in this amendment.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. An order is being contemplated down in the War Food Administration under the War Powers Act, which gives the Government virtual power to seize protein feeds. One official told me that he thought under that War Powers Act they also have the authority to go out and seize corn upon the farms.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. In connection with the remark of the gentleman from Iowa if they cannot let that corn go from the State of Iowa because they want to feed animals there, how are we going to get any corn on the west coast, when we need it as badly as they do?

Mr. CRAWFORD. You will have to go without, because you do not raise corn.

Mr. HINSHAW. We are not going to do without, we are going to get it if we can.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not blame you at all, the least bit. I would do the same thing.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. The gentleman asked how they would get the power to take the corn. They can take it under the exact same powers under which early this year they took all the corn contained in 16 terminal elevators.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is all right in other words, under the war powers.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If they have the war power to do these things and the corn is available, why do they not proceed to do it instead of destroying the protective fabric from a tariff standpoint? That brings me right down to this point. We sit around here and play with O. P. A. and apparently from the debate today let O. P. A. distort and practically destroy the economy of this country. Why do we do it? Why do we move into a field of this kind, as illus-

trated by this resolution, if the thing could be corrected by war powers or by changing the attitude of the O. P. A.? That is the kind of question that is in my mind. If it is impossible for the Office of Defense Transportation or the War Powers Division of the Government or the O. P. A. to do anything about it, that is a different proposition. Perhaps we have to go to some other parts of the world to get some of the excess inventories of foodstuffs for animals and people that they have available for sale at the present time. Apparently we are pursuing that particular course, to go get something and bring it into this country.

Suppose you have an armistice within 90 days, then do you want this statute on the books at that time? I do not think so. But if you have 4 more years of war, you may want to extend this 90-day period to 90 months. God only knows how badly we will want food and foodstuffs if we keep on shipping it out of this country the way we are now.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. At the present time the Government is shipping out of the country protein feeds we need here.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the reason I refer to the 90-month period.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I have a mighty high regard for the gentleman's capacity to sift the kernels from the chaff. Now, is the gentleman in favor of this resolution? I have been trying to figure out the gentleman's argument.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I have been sitting here trying to figure out in my own mind whether or not I am in favor of it. I have about come to the conclusion, as a result of the debate, that this resolution is not necessary. I wish somebody would get up here and convince me it is necessary. If it is, I will support it.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is my opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, this is not the first time that this country has been engaged in a major war. I do not know whether it is necessary, of course, to send the amount of food we are sending to other parts of the world or not. There is no question but what food plays a very psychological part in a war. I remember very well talking with Mr. Clemenceau during the First World War in which he made this statement. It was in the latter part of 1917. He said:

If the French people knew that we had only 3 days' supply of wheat in the country, the war would cease. The morale of the people would be broken.

That was the day when they were defending, as you know, the city of Verdun. But within 3 days shiploads of wheat came to France. Otherwise it is hard to tell what the history of the world might have been today. Now our men are fighting on at least 50 different fronts. None of us can stand here very well and say that the food that is going out to those fronts should not go there. I suppose that in this war, long before it is over, food will be the greatest factor in the ultimate result, and we are all figuring, of course, on victory. If you read the morning paper you saw there a statement that in order to start this second front in Holland or Belgium or Norway or somewhere over there, it would require 80 divisions, and that of that 80 divisions England could only supply 24 divisions. Just think of the volume of food that must flow 3,000 miles in that direction. Think of the amount of food that must flow in the other direction into Italy, where they are still a long way from Rome. They are not even a third of the way up. They are fighting in the mountains and the snow. Every ounce of food our men are going to have must go some 3,000 miles.

Now the time has come, gentlemen, when there is a question here of how to get food in order to save these great war industries, for the farms are war industries, so that they can supply the basic needs not only of this generation, but of the generations to come. You cannot afford to go out and destroy those plants. What we need in the country today is unity among the farmers. Just because you do not happen to like this resolution a little I do not want to see the farmers of one section line up and vigorously oppose something that will be of benefit to another section. That is not unity. That is not the way to play the game. If we of the East and the Northeast have ever taken the position we are going to cripple you in the West, I do not know when that has been. I have never intended to cast a vote that would do that. I think this bill ought to go through. I do not object, of course, to the corn amendment; in fact, I am for it. There may be other things that ought to go into the bill that may have been overlooked, and we cannot provide for every conceivable situation that may arise. But if we go on trying to supply the world with food and supply enough food for our own people to protect the health of this country, there is no telling but what we may have to draw on many parts of the world, although if the O. P. A. would step to one side, the farmers could and would meet the food problem.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, our farmers do have a nice reserve of corn and that corn reserve is rapidly being depleted because of the bungling of the O. P. A. The O. P. A. as yet require you to submit points when you go to market to

buy pork. Many, many suburban residents have been accustomed each year at this time to go to the farmer and buy a butchered hog or one to butcher themselves. But they do not have the points today to do that under the rationing system. The markets are glutted, the packing houses and storehouses are filled with pork and beef and there is no place to market fat hogs. The result is that farmers are holding them for months after they have been ready for market and are feeding them today the corn they had hoped to have left to feed their next spring's crop of pigs to make pork for another year. That is happening all over the country. It is happening in my district and it is happening in your district. I have today introduced a bill putting meat on the free-point list, doing away with the rationing of meat for 60 days, which I am told by members of the Farm Bureau and all the farm organizations, would be a best step we could take, today, to alleviate the situation of glutted markets and help conserve our corn supply for the feeding of pork for next year's meat crop. We all recognize the fact that the most efficient machine in the world for changing corn over to proteins and fats is the hog. We must have a large crop of pigs next spring to ensure an adequate supply of proteins and fats for use another year. The farmers are not going to raise pigs unless they have corn on hand with which to feed them.

They are not going to raise those pigs unless they can get rid of the pork they have on hand today. You people who are interested in getting corn and conserving the corn supply which we have, should get behind me on this bill which I have introduced today to take meat off the ration list for at least 60 days.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. The gentleman states there is an impending shortage of corn which the farmers can feed the pigs next spring. What does he think will happen in the great Northeast if farmers cannot get corn now and have not been able to get it for months in order to maintain the dairy herds and the poultry flocks, unless a bill of this kind becomes law?

Mr. WILSON. Unless my bill becomes law, this corn that you might have an opportunity to get will be fed to already fattened hogs and will be wasted. The only way you can hope to get corn that we have now is to get rid of the hogs that the farmers are feeding the corn to, and then they might be able to turn a little over to you people.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. They may be; but in the meantime, if we suffer the same conditions we have for the last couple of months, they will wipe out the dairy herds in the entire northeastern section of this country.

Mr. WILSON. I am not speaking against this bill or for it. I am simply offering you one step which you may take toward a solution of your problem. Am I not correct in my observation that this will tend to give you some corn?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If you dispose of the present stocks of meat by putting them free of rations, and then proceed to bring in more hogs through propagation to consume corn, I do not know but what you will reduce your potential stocks of corn. If the program is as announced by the gentleman from Minnesota, to the effect that next year the hog and poultry and beef production is to be decreased, I do not see how it fits into the gentleman's proposal, and I certainly do not see how such a reduction-in-production program can possibly fit in with the observations of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED], wherein he points out that we have got to send 15 divisions of men across the channel to fight, with all these other undertakings. So this debate today is quite confusing. Because of that thing, we say that the Government is going to reduce production.

On the other hand, we must conserve the feed to increase production, and so on down the line.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WILSON was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(By unanimous consent, Mr. HINSHAW was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to make a short statement out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the Committee of the House knows that under the program the Speaker was to address the House for 15 minutes this afternoon. On account of other matters on the program and the debate on this bill, I will yield to the Speaker 15 minutes tomorrow when we call up the naval bill, and he will address the Committee at that time for 15 minutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the resolution before the House provides for the lifting or waiving of tariff on agricultural commodities including wheat imported from foreign countries. The reason given by the sponsors of the measure is that it may help to take care of an acute feed shortage in this country. If I thought this legislation would increase the supply of feed in this country and thereby provide for more food, I would be glad to support it.

I have made some investigation of this problem. I am informed by officials in the Department of Agriculture dealing with this question that the Commodity Credit Corporation is at the present time buying just as much feed, including wheat, as transportation facilities will permit. It ought to be definitely understood that under our present law the Commodity Credit Corporation has authority to buy wheat and other feeds anywhere in the world and in any amount without tariff restrictions. Not only that, but the Commodity Credit

Corporation has been furnished funds by the Federal Government with which to do it. There can be no reason why we should not receive just as much feed products as foreign countries will let us have with our transportation facilities to bring it into this country. Transportation is the bottleneck in this problem.

Mr. Chairman, under this resolution wheat imported from Canada will cost from 15 cents to 20 cents per bushel more than it does now. The additional cost, known as an equalization fee, will go to the Canadian farmers. They are permitted to charge it on wheat sold to individuals, but not when sold to the American Government. It has been suggested on the floor of the House that this legislation would help increase the production of food. As I have said before, if I thought this were correct, I would certainly support it. We are all agreed that we must have a maximum production of food. No one is opposed to that. We will support legislation that will anyway increase food supplies. Food is necessary for the winning of this war and food will have a lot to do with the winning of the peace. If this administration wants to encourage the increase in the supply of food, it ought to give consideration to two or three fundamental things—first, it ought to assure the farmer a fair price for his products in the market place on the basis of what he has to pay for the things he needs to buy. The farmer and producer must have machinery and equipment so he can carry on his farm operations to a maximum. We must see that he gets his fair share of help as he goes along and give him some assurance that there will not be any roll-backs in the prices for his commodities when they are ready for the market. We must give the farmer to understand that his services are appreciated as a part of this war effort.

Mr. Chairman, we are talking about increasing supplies of feed and yet it was only a little more than a year ago we were reducing farm acreage in this country and holding down feed and food production. Farmers were penalized as much as 49 cents per bushel for raising a little more wheat than departmental regulations allowed. These farmers were not only penalized on the extra wheat they raised, and may have fed to their own livestock but they did not get parity checks nor soil-conservation payments. They did not ask for them, but did think they were entitled to sell their wheat without penalty especially when it was so much needed.

Mr. Chairman, this Government collected \$17,877,000 in penalties from the farmers of this country who raised about thirty-five or forty million bushels of wheat that was in excess of the amount they were allowed under the Allotment Act. Today we are talking about thirty-five or forty million bushels of wheat that is being brought in from Canada with a 40-cent bushel tariff, but we hesitate to reimburse those farmers for the penalties they have paid just because they saw fit to raise the extra wheat that is so much needed at the present time.

Mr. Chairman, this \$14,000,000 is no tax money. It is penalty money that ought to be refunded to the farmers who paid the penalties. They are entitled to it.

Mr. Chairman, several months ago introduced a bill in this House to reimburse those penalty payments. The committee to which it was referred has taken no action on it. A petition has been placed on the Clerk's desk to discharge the committee and bring the bill to the floor of the House for vote. I trust those of you who believe this measure is at least entitled to be considered by the House, will sign the petition so we can vote on it.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I feel that the gentleman's bill should be reported and passed to relieve these penalties, because we do waive the penalty on those who have not paid it.

I also favor what the gentleman says about increasing farm machinery so we can have an increased production next year, but in the meantime what are we going to feed the cows, especially the milk cows?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman from South Dakota. If I thought this legislation would materially increase the supply of needed livestock feeds in this country I would support it during an emergency. I want to relieve the dairyman and the poultrymen of New England and South Dakota, and everywhere else. We already have legislation permitting the importation of wheat and protein products for feeding livestock, and have authorized funds for doing it for emergency purposes.

Mr. CASE. Why not try it?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I certainly would be glad to try it if I thought, would really relieve the feed situation in an emergency. This measure does not, in my judgment, solve either the feed or the food problem. The difficulty on this particular situation is one of transportation and distribution. The Government is importing all the essential feed transportation facilities to permit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro form amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, one thing I have noticed in Congress that causes more trouble in a country than almost anything else that we are all afraid to vote against is a bill that bears a label saying it will remedy something we know is wrong, even though the bill will not remedy it at all. When such a bill is presented to us, we stand up and vote against it when we know it will do no good; we stand w

shaking knees, afraid to vote against a bad bill with a good label for fear of the effect it will have back home and the fact that our opponents may use it against us.

It seems to me this bill is tinged with a good deal of sectionalism. The people in the Midwest know what it is necessary to do to get more corn. They are going to feel that this is a sectional bill. From their point of view, it is a sectional bill because it will do nothing but appease some section; this Congress, the country having fought one sectional war, ought to be very careful not to vote for legislation that will not do the thing it is supposed to do but will merely stir up sectional feelings.

When you consider this bill, ask yourselves whether you would vote for an amendment to this bill which would make this bill fair to all sections. The following amendment would be consistent with the bill as written: That the provisions of this bill shall apply to all commodities or articles which are rationed or of which there is likely to be a shortage, so that it would apply to clothing and everything else, in New England and everywhere else. That would be perfectly consistent.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. After I have completed my statement I shall be pleased to yield.

O. P. A. is the reason for this bill.

Mr. MASON. That is right.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Just O. P. A. and nobody else. You people who raise corn, you know what is wrong. A lot of farmers do not keep books, particularly the smaller ones. On our farm we keep books. I am telling you we cannot replace the corn in the bins on our farm today at present prices. Why should you bring in a bill that causes dumping at lower prices to reduce the price of corn when it has already been demonstrated to everybody's satisfaction, even O. P. A., that the price of corn has been too low to bring corn to the market? What reason is there? What reason is there for you to hold up the hands of O. P. A. that they can make worse mistakes? This bill repeals the correction of the mistake they had made with respect to corn. It repeals the recent raise of the price of corn.

We need a higher price for corn. One dollar and sixteen cents is not enough. You and all of your constituents are paying \$1.40 for corn in the shape of hogs. You are all paying that, as I said, when you buy pork. That is what we want to pay for corn. Why the O. P. A. should say you cannot pay for corn the same as you pay when you buy hogs is not explained. There is no reason for it. Nobody has given you a reason. If the corn price were raised now before we make our program next year, we will give you millions of bushels of additional corn. You know what is going to happen when you get corn in here at a lower price. If the price of corn were higher, all of us on our farms would find a few more acres to put to corn. With a higher price for corn you southerners would find some acres to put into

corn. Those southerners sitting over there are your witnesses.

What is going to happen when you get a lower price? You know what they are doing with their foreign policy, and I refer to you members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. They are having a lot of trouble with Argentina right now. That is the only country they have not been able to reach with a checkbook. Here is a chance to get Argentina and give them our corn market.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired. Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER]?

There was no objection.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, this is a very serious question. Do you think this is temporary? Have you stopped to consider that when we emerge from this war we are going to have at least \$25,000,000,000 more in factories in this country which want to export, that there is a terrific drive on to export, and concomitant with that is the thought that you cannot export without importing? What do you think they are going to import? You know they are not going to import automobiles, and you know they are not going to import manufactured articles right away. Why do you think they are letting Russia take control of Europe at the expense of Poland, which was our first ally, Latvia, Estonia, and all the rest of those republics over there? Do you know why they are doing that? They want to sell machinery to Russia. What else do they have to do in order to sell to Russia, Europe, and the rest of the world this added machinery they are going to produce? Why, they have to get the farming industry out of America. They have to give the American farm market to China and other countries and they will ship foreign farm products into the South and into the North of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, when a bill like this is brought in, we are just starting to open the door for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 11 words.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the debate has gone far afield from the resolution that is supposed to be under consideration. Let us get back. I imagine the primary purpose of this resolution is to increase food for the production of poultry, livestock, and so forth. My own State is a heavy producer not only of livestock but of wheat. I do not know why wheat should be included in this resolution. We have a tremendous surplus of wheat in this country today.

Mr. Chairman, I want to read from a letter written by a constituent in a small town in Montana. The following language is included in this letter, and I may say I know the writer personally:

Nearly every farmer south of Flaxville—

That is a little town down toward the eastern end of the State—

had a pile of 10,000 bushels of wheat or more out on the ground. The elevators there are plugged with wheat.

The farmers have no place to store their wheat, as they have been unable to build granaries and the result is that this grain is lying out on the ground in many instances.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to my colleague from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I wish the gentleman would tell the difficulty he has had to get sufficient boxcars into eastern Montana in order to take care of the wheat which could not go into the warehouses or elevators, and which was laying on the ground.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I thank the gentleman for bringing that out. It is impossible to get sufficient cars to market this wheat. It is referred to in another letter I have from the Farmers Educational Cooperative Union in Roosevelt County, in which the following is stated:

DEAR SIR: I listened to a commentator from Canada the other evening who was telling that Canada was getting rid of all her surplus wheat, as they have got such a good market for it in the United States.

Yet this bill would take the tariff off of wheat.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. In view of the fact boxcars have been mentioned and the difficulty of securing them, may I say that the Commodity Credit Corporation is doing everything in its power to get all the boxcars available to Canada in order to get the grain out of there before the winter sets in. That is the reason you cannot get rid of your grain.

Mr. O'CONNOR. We have had it up with every department we can think of in Washington trying to get cars and we cannot get them. Our elevators are still plugged with wheat and wheat is still on the ground, yet we are asked to take the tariff off of wheat so the Canadians can ship some more in here.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. In a moment.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Just for a question.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I shall yield later on. Now, get this, and I may say incidentally that this is the commentator speaking over in Canada this man is referring to:

And the housewife and farmers can buy anything they want made from steel as there is no shortage of steel any more. What is wrong here? We cannot sell a bushel of wheat as the elevators are always plugged. Those close to town get rid of some of their wheat when they could get a car. When they live 30 miles out they could not get any of their wheat into the car because the car would be filled before they got to town; cars were so scarce.

Then this goes on:

Are we here just to help other nations—

He is one of the farmers of this country. I want to say to you ladies and

gentlemen that sooner or later he is one who is going to be called upon to pay this tax bill of over \$300,000,000. You cannot go to Canada or anywhere else and get this money. You are going to get it out of these farmers and others in this country. How are you going to make the bonds worth anything? The people of the United States are the ones who will have to pay, not the people in foreign nations. You have got to look after your own people to some extent and not run hog wild. You should not bring this wheat in here when you have a surplus of it already. American markets should belong as far as possible to the American farmer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, this letter goes on to say:

And let our own Nation go to blank?

I do not know what word he wanted to put in there, but I can guess.

I am doing all I can in helping in all the relief and bond drives that we have. We have a class out here who will not buy a bond or give a nickel to relief. I have three boys in the services fighting for this class of people. What kind of democratic crazy stuff do we call this, to let this stuff in here with a surplus unprecedented in this country on the ground, in the elevators, and in the cars?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say to my distinguished colleague that I cannot see what that has to do with the present resolution.

Mr. O'CONNOR. What are you doing with wheat in this resolution? Why do you want wheat in this resolution if it is not effected?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. There is nothing in this resolution in regard to wheat that has not already been in operation by the present administration ever since the 29th day of last April. This is rather a late day to tell us all the bad things that are happening. We have had ever since the 29th of April to bring out these points. The importation of wheat has been between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels. We produce some 900,000,000 bushels in this country.

Mr. O'CONNOR. But the gentleman wants to bring more of it in here, duty free, with our wheat rotting on the ground in Montana and in North and South Dakota?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That wheat is used for a different purpose altogether. This is feed wheat.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I know, that is what you say, but this wheat will find its way into the elevators and mills, too, and these people will come over here, just as this man points out in this letter, because they will find such good markets in this country.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In the last few days we have had before our Committee on Insular Affairs testimony that we are using 10,000,000 bushels of grain per month for the production of commercial alcohol, instead of getting the ships into the Caribbean Sea areas to bring blackstrap molasses up here to be converted into commercial alcohol. There is another 120,000,000 bushels of grain we can pick up right there, if we want to cut off this grain conversion.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. As I understand, we are shipping large quantities of flour under lend-lease to Europe. I understand that now we are bringing in large quantities of wheat from a part of that same kingdom and grinding it and giving it to another part. It looks to me as if there is a double expenditure of American funds.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In the first place, we ought to grind our own wheat, we ought to relieve our own people here of the surplus of wheat we have in this country before we let in wheat from other countries, some regard must be had for the American producer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Montana has again expired.

(Mr. O'CONNOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 13 words.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that it is a rather simple proposition with which we are confronted here this afternoon. I can bring you very definitely the word that as far as both the dairy farmers and the poultry farmers in my section of the country are concerned they are in great need of feed of every sort. I can tell you that the development of our farm animals has been markedly retarded, that it takes longer to bring our hens into production than it did before, because of the shortage of feed. This means costs of production are increased and prices which might otherwise be fair and equitable are no longer enough to cover costs.

I think it is important that that feed be gotten to the farmers who need it in the most expeditious manner in which it can be done under present circumstances. As was suggested by the speech of the gentleman from Montana that we just listened to, the problem is largely a problem of transportation. I do not want to go into a lot of detail in a public address about certain things, but it is true that there is such a thing as water transportation, which in some instances is a readier means of getting large bulk quantities of things from one place to another than is land transportation. As far as we in California are

concerned, that happens to be an important element.

It seems to me I would be failing in my duty to the farmers I represent if I were not in support of this measure. I feel that the gentleman from Wisconsin has done the right thing in pressing this resolution. Indeed, I am rather encouraged to find that there are so many Members on the Republican side who are advocating this measure. I believe it is indicative of the fact that there come times when we simply have to recognize the fact that there is logic in the contention that reduction of tariff duties may be of benefit to agriculture. It is my personal opinion, in listening to the gentleman from Illinois make his speech, that on balance and through the years it is very questionable how much good high tariffs have done to agriculture as a general proposition. I am not one who can say he is a complete free trader. I think protection in some instances is no doubt necessary. But on balance the tariff certainly has benefited industry rather than agriculture in the history of this country.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I know the gentleman is interested in the welfare of agriculture, and we in California have naturally suffered from a lack of opportunity to produce feeds. I wonder if the gentleman knows at this time or if any other Member can tell us what the attitude of the Farm Bureau is on this particular legislative proposal.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am not able to speak for the Farm Bureau, and I hesitate to venture comment on that organization's attitude. I will say that I have been given to understand that they are favorably inclined to this bill. I know they did not appear before the committee against the bill, for I am told that no one did so. I should like some other Member who may have direct word from them to answer that question more factually than I can, because I cannot answer it factually. They have not communicated with me, and I have no right to speak for them.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I wish simply to say that this bill, as I conceive it, is a means of expediting the shipment of grain that we desperately need in certain portions of this country. Our livestock population is tremendously greater than it has ever been before. Relative to that livestock population our feed supplies are short. I have been in receipt of letters only in the last couple of days from poultry associations in my own section and in other sections of my State which present in factual detail the effect of this problem of the feed shortage upon their attempts to carry on their business. Since this measure will help to bring that feed to the farmers who need it and will help to bring it in at a more reasonable cost, it seems to me that with the present overwhelming demand for feed, a demand far greater than the total supply, this is the most reasonable thing for the Congress to do.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GILCHRIST. The particular amendment just now is the one on corn. It has been several times asked on this floor how we are going to get corn in the country, in California, and in the East, where they need it. They can get corn from Argentina by paying the price. They have gotten a lot of it and are getting it from Argentina and are paying the tariff on it. Argentina is competing with the farmers from Illinois and Iowa and elsewhere who are raising corn. When one says, "We have got to have feed," of course, you have to pay for it. And you will not pay any more than you ought to when you get it from Iowa or Illinois.

Argentina! Argentina! Yes. Do you of any boys from Argentina that fighting for your freedom? Do you / what Argentina is doing to you in this World War? Favor Argentina if you want to, and then go out and ask the people of the Middle West to support tariffs again, when you are taking away the very thing that the East has always had. Strike agriculture except when you want its vote.

Now, to speak about corn. Next year in my State the acreage for corn has been increased by 6 percent and there will be corn there. Oats have been decreased somewhat, but the acreage for corn has been increased that much. The acreage for soybeans, which is a great feed for you, has been increased. But you do not want to pay for it. You want to despoil my people and the people from the farms for your feed. That is all there is to this. There is nothing else. You can pay this tariff and then get the feed at reasonable prices. In Iowa at the present time, I get it from a reputable source, there are 600,000 bushels of Iowa corn available for movement out of Iowa right now into commercial channels, but they have not moved it because they can make more money by feeding hogs. Oh, we were fools, were we not, to save our corn if we could make more money? Penalize us for that, will you? Then go out and ask us to vote for a tariff again, will you? Penalize us because we want to sell our corn to the best advantage.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to ask the gentleman this question. You are from Iowa. You know farming. I have lived in your district out there, and I know your people. A good Iowa farmer grows corn and converts it into proteins on the farm through feeding the animals and putting the fertilizer back on the soil and thus maintains the productivity of his soil, does he not?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is not that the way to grow foodstuffs?

Mr. GILCHRIST. Yes; that is right. I am talking of a way to grow foodstuffs. Take the tariff off every product the

farmer has in the Middle West, so that the fellow down East, in Maine, and elsewhere, can get things cheaply. We have been supporting their ideas about tariffs for generations back in Iowa, when we commenced voting for them. This year we had 648,000,000 bushels of corn disappear from Iowa farms and, my friends, that is greater than an all-time record and it is as great as our whole production of corn in that State. Now, that refutes any charge that we are hoarding corn. We are using it. We are doing the best we can with it. All there is to this bill, as I see it, is, that certain people want to get our corn just as cheaply as they can without paying the tariff rates. They import corn from Argentina to the Pacific coast and have been doing it in opposition to our corn and have been laying it down there at a cheaper price than we can.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I will yield for a question.

Mr. O'CONNOR. In the gentleman's opinion how much would corn have to be raised to start it moving to the markets where it is most needed now outside of his own State?

Mr. GILCHRIST. I do not know. I have said I thought the corn would leave the State whenever you make it so it would be more profitable to sell it than to keep it, and you would have to get about \$1.20 for corn there to prevent it from being fed to hogs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I ask for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Here is a point that is overlooked on this corn problem. The cost of production of corn, as the cost of production of wheat, has gone up in the last year from 50 percent to 75 percent.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Certainly, that is so.

Mr. O'CONNOR. That is one reason why you have to have a greater price for corn in order to cause it to move.

Mr. GILCHRIST. And it has not gone up in Argentina.

Mr. O'CONNOR. No.

Mr. GILCHRIST. If you look at the October "Crops and Markets" you will find today cows have produced more pounds of milk than they have at any other time, notwithstanding the fact that you folks say there is a shortage of feed. You talk about the lend-lease. All right. If Canada is raising this stuff, why not let Canada send it to their compatriots on the battle fronts? Let them take it. Let Great Britain take it from its own Canada instead of taking it from our farmers. If, as is proposed by the lady from Illinois, this is only to get feed, then why do you not import the products from Canada? Why do you not get butter from Canada? Why do you not get milk from Canada? Instead of having this roundabout way of going around the Cape of Good Hope with the corn and feeding it to the cows so that the cows can produce milk or the cows can produce butter? Oh, no, you want to have

the benefit of the tariff yourself and not allow the farmers of this country to profit by it except when it is to your own interest. You ask us to support the tariff idea. Now, you can support farm grain. You can pay for corn at reasonable prices and get it from America if you want to. There is no shortage of corn if you pay for it or of feed if you are willing to pay for it. But you have now a chance to despoil the farmers of this country. Well, it is a long lane that has no turn. The American market should belong to the American farmer and not to the peons from the plains and pampas of Patagonia.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 14 words.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt there is a serious shortage of stock feed in this Nation. However, it appears to me that this legislation is treating the effect rather than the cause. While we are discussing what brought about the condition which the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] has pointed out so forcefully, we are also trying to do a little face saving for the O. P. A. In my opinion, the reason for this shortage is simple. It is caused by the fact that upon the farms of America today are millions of head of livestock which, through the regular procedure, without Government regulation, would now be processed and stored were it not for the fact that the Army and Lend-Lease, through its overpurchasing, have loaded up every cold-storage warehouse in the Nation to the roof. In an effort to cover up we find them shipping hundreds of cars of frozen foods to the public institutions of the various States, foods which they have overpurchased and are now frantically working to dispose of in an effort to make room in the cold-storage warehouses of this country for incoming products.

Word has gone out from the War Food Administration pleading with the agriculturalists of the country to hold their livestock on the farm and not glut the markets. Why? Because there is not room in the cold-storage warehouses to store it. Each day that livestock remains on the farm it is consuming additional grain, the grain which you so badly need. Do we know what the solution is? At least we think we do.

There must be a relaxing in the point system so that consumers will have an opportunity to purchase meat products, as they have through the years. The longer this livestock is held on the farms, the more feed it will consume. We know that the glut is in the market because of overstocked cold-storage warehouses of the country, and any Member of Congress can check up in his respective district and find these warehouses loaded to the roofs with products overpurchased by the Army, Navy, and other governmental purchasing agencies. Now that these products are purchased, transportation is not available to move them; neither is there a place to consume them other than at the tables of American homes.

Another cause of overstocking is that the same ration points are used in the purchase of butter that are used in the purchase of meat. As the result, a family with three or four small children needing a plentiful supply of butter cannot purchase the proper amount of meat because of the limited number of ration points. Consequently, meat and its products do not move from the warehouse to the consumer. The farmer cannot take his pig to market, because the butcher has no place to put it, as the warehouses are already full. The result is the consumer does without meat, the little pig stays home, and instead of being eaten, he consumes the feed that is so badly needed to meet the shortage that now exists throughout the country.

The O. P. A. has admitted their error in part by relaxing the point system to some extent, but until such time as they liberalize the point system still further and afford the people an opportunity to purchase additional meat products, you will have a continued glutting of the market.

I contend that the Commodity Credit Corporation can bring feed into this Nation, if it so desires, without this legislation. I had an opportunity to look over an agreement entered into by the Department of Agriculture and the Government of Peru, the Commodity Credit Corporation acting as agent, in which this country agrees to purchase 200,000 bales of cotton annually from Peru. This was the estimated production of 135,000 hectares of land. The unusual thing about the agreement was that we agreed to increase the price $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent for each 1 percent of acreage reduced. Reductions in acreage were permitted up to 30 percent. This would mean that for each \$1 worth of cotton purchased, we would pay \$1.45. I thought we had gotten rid of the system in this country of plowing under every third row. It seems we have merely moved the system to South America. I am wondering if similar contracts are in effect in other parts of the Americas applying to grain, the shortage of which we are now trying to overcome.

We do not have to leave this country to solve this problem. Modify the point system to the extent that it will permit the American public to purchase the meat they need for their families and thus relieve the congestion in our cold storage warehouses. The stock that is now being held by the farmer will move to the market and stop consuming the corn and other feed so badly needed in the East and along the west coast.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. As an incident of the thing of which you speak, last week on our farm, we sent a truck load of hogs to Chicago. They could not receive it. We had to bring it back home and we are still feeding corn to those hogs that were past the feeding stage. If the ration points had been released the people could have purchased that pork. They could have put it into the iceboxes and kept it.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Your case is typical of hundreds of thousands of

others throughout the Nation. Such conditions have created the present dilemma in which we find ourselves. Until the present stock of products in cold storage is moved, thus providing space for incoming crops, this condition will continue. Although the Army and Navy and Lend-Lease purchases have created this blockade, only the O. P. A. can correct it. Its solution lies in the easing of the ration point system.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON] has expired.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

I wish to state in the beginning that this is a very important step in the wrong direction. It is a step to sell the American farmer permanently down the river. It is the first step to sell the farmers' domestic markets to foreigners. As usual, you begin by saying you are going to sell his markets for just 90 days. I am not surprised at my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], starting in with 90 days. He knows that the American farmer would not stand for him selling their markets permanently at one time. But at the end of 90 days he will come back with an extension of 90 days, and then with another extension of 90 days. He will continue to ask for extensions until the farmers' domestic markets will be permanently sold to foreign farmers. We are already exporting more tractors per capita to Canada than we are selling to our own people.

Now, let us find out whether it is a case of shortage. My friend from Wisconsin should know, because he used to be one of the wet nurses for triple A. That is where the trouble began. They asked the farmer to reduce his acreage of corn from 104,000,000 to 86,000,000. Then the Lord Almighty interposed and reduced it to 80,000,000 by floods. Then the triple A came along and fined the farmer 49 to 57 cents a bushel for wheat that he planted 8 months before the law was passed. They extorted \$15,000,000 from the American farmers—and I say extorted deliberately—in fines and penalties. There is the cause of part of your shortage.

Take the triple A from our necks and abolish the O. P. A. and the American farmer will take care of the American people. That is all you have to do. Now, let us see where we are. First, the triple A reduced corn acreage from 104,000,000 acres to 86,000,000, and the Lord reduced it to 80,000,000. Next the triple A fined the farmer \$15,000,000 for producing wheat and compelled him to restrict production of other valuable crops. Then the triple A reversed itself and asked the farmers to increase the hog production 20 percent. The farmers obey. Then they come along and tell him he should sell his corn in place of feeding it to the hogs that they asked the mother pigs to give birth to. They ought to have Mrs. Sanger around. That is exactly the situation.

I am astonished by my Republican friends. They do not see far enough ahead; they have just the tip of their nose to look at. They want to be for

protection one day and for free trade the next. My friends, you are not going so far in the next election, do not make me, if you begin now to sell to American farmer's market first and then say you could not help it because somebody faked and told us you needed little feed. There is plenty of feed in the country. What you need is transportation and less red tape.

Let us see what the situation is. The resolution if passed will not bring in additional bushel of corn or 1 ton of hay. All you are doing is subsidizing the Canadian and Latin-American countries, paying them an addition equal to the tariff. We are already importing from them that they have to sell and spare. Why do I say this? Because this: I called up one of the department last week. The person talking to me said it was luncheon time, that he was in the office alone and could talk frankly to me. He said:

Mr. LEMKE, I just recalled before you ask for these protein feeds, the Army called and wanted 163,000 bushels of oats and 100,000 tons of alfalfa hay for Britain—

Or something like that, I forget the exact quantity.

He said:

I told the Army officer that we were buying oats and hay from Canada and that the Army could get it at the same price, that the British could get it from the same place, that was their colony. The Army answered: "E you do not know; they have not any left in Canada."

In other words, you bring this feed here and then the Canadians get the advantage of the tariff. Your farmers will not get it. Then we sell feed under lease for little or nothing to foreign countries and you easterners will be as broke off as you ever were before in regard to feed.

I have been reliably informed, even this morning, that lend-lease is selling gasoline to foreign governments at 4 cents a gallon and that they are selling it back to our Army at 42 cents a gallon. Get the difference in price. And by the way, I am informed that what we need an investigating committee over the from the Committee on Appropriations to find out what is going on, such a committee would get an eye-opener.

What is the object of all of this? It is a part of this "One-World-ism." It is democratic discipline, I would say to my friend from Wisconsin; and they are going to discipline you so that you will take the yoke and become a good slave and obey their orders. Then we will have one world and try to bring all the Hotteots up to our level but fail and at the same time bring ourselves down to the level. These are facts I want you to bear in mind. A friend of mine said I was flying over those countries at an elevation of 5,000 feet and even at that height he could still smell the stench of lend-lease.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

By unanimous consent the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Miss SUMNER of Illinois) there were—ayes 97, noes 30.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY: On page 2, line 3, after the word "thereof" strike out the period, insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes."

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, the committee is willing to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE: On page 2, line 3, strike out the period and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, however, That such exemptions shall not apply in the case of any article or product, 1, with respect to which the foreign country from which it is exported has imposed an equalization fee or export tax or charge; or, 2, the price of which in the foreign country from which it is exported has been increased subsequent to 30 days prior to the date of the enactment of this joint resolution."

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] that he may proceed for 3 additional minutes in addition to the 5?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe anyone can say I am unsympathetic to the proposition of getting feed to distressed areas. I do not come from the Corn Belt. As a matter of fact, we have a feed shortage in my territory, and Members of the House will recall that I have at all times supported the proposal for selling feed wheat even when those proposals were opposed by most of the farm organizations and a good many Members from my own part of the country. I am thoroughly sympathetic with the idea of getting every bushel of feed that we can to the distressed areas. However, I do want to say as strongly as I can that the removal of tariffs on grains as proposed in this bill will not bring a single bushel of feed into this country.

The fact is we have been importing great quantities of feed from Canada and paying the tariff. During this year we have imported more than 100,000,000 bushels of oats and barley from Canada upon which the tariff has been paid, and, in fact, we have imported so much barley that there is now a shortage of barley in Canada, and the Canadian Government has refused to issue any more export permits. We have already taken out of Canada all the barley they have to export and have paid a tariff on it. There is still

some oats in Canada, there is still some wheat in Canada, there is still a little hay in Canada which can be imported, but it can be imported just as well, and will be, if we leave the tariff where it is now.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered is directed to this proposition: At the present time there is in effect in Canada on barley and oats what is known there as an equalization fee, which is set up under a regular formula. It is the difference between the selling price in Canada and the price in this country less the tariff. If we take the tariff off it means, of course, that by the automatic operation of the formula they will increase the price that we have to pay by the amount of the tariff, so that instead of American farmers getting any benefit from taking off the tariff the money will go to Canadian farmers. It is not going to go into our customs coffers and it is not going into the Federal Treasury, as is the case at the present time. It will go to the Canadian Government and to the farmers of Canada.

My amendment simply provides that this act shall not be effective as to any commodity upon which any foreign government imposes an export tax or an equalization fee or on which it has increased the price within 30 days subsequent to the enactment of this act. There are other countries, of course, besides Canada, from which we could import these products. We are at the present time receiving imports of flax from the Argentine. If Argentina follows the same policy that they did when we put the reciprocal trade agreements with that country into effect, as soon as we remove the tariff they will increase the price of flax to the American purchaser. My amendment would prevent that. It will prevent any country in the world from increasing the price to us by either an equalization fee, an export tax, or a simple increase in price. If the act goes into effect and you adopt my amendment, the American farmer will then get the benefit instead of someone in Canada or Argentina or some other country from which we may import.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In view of the fact that Canada is part of the Western Hemisphere and enjoying the benefits of the good-neighbor policy, the gentleman does not feel the Canadian Government would take advantage of this situation and raise the price of wheat to offset the deduction in the tariff, does he?

Mr. HOPE. The Canadian Government has done that. The Canadian Government has consistently kept in effect this policy of applying an equalization fee. Here is what has actually happened since the present bill was reported by the committee: The Canadian Government has stopped the exportation of these commodities, including wheat, until the outcome of this legislation is determined. They are waiting to see if we pass the bill so that they can raise the price.

Mr. LEMKE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. LEMKE. Does the gentleman remember that in 1938 Argentina delivered corn in Chicago for 34½ cents a bushel, paying the tariff, because of the difference in exchange in their favor? That difference is far greater now than it was then. If they had the corn and the transportation, they would ship it to us anyway. Just what the gentleman is saying now is the truth. If you pass this, you simply hand Argentina that much more. We buy it, give it in lend-lease to foreign countries, then they will sell it back to us at 100- or 200-percent profit.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. DEWEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DEWEY. I would like to ask about the equalization fee. I understand there is a ceiling on wheat in Canada. What would that be?

Mr. HOPE. I am not sure there is a ceiling on wheat. There is a ceiling on barley and oats.

Mr. DEWEY. Well, on barley.

Mr. HOPE. I have the figures here.

Mr. DEWEY. I do not understand the equalization fee.

Mr. HOPE. I have here a letter from the War Food Administrator in which he states that the Canadian Government has imposed an equalization fee on barley exports to this country which represents the difference between the selling price in Canada and the market price in the United States, less the import duty.

Mr. DEWEY. That answers my question.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's fear is that the increase between the equalization price and the export price will be picked up by the Canadian Government, is that it?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. Under their formula they may increase the price by the amount of the duty.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. One reason we cannot get corn is because our farmers are not given equipment. Much of that equipment has been sent to Argentina, which is not cooperating to any extent in the war program. Does not the gentleman think it is unfair to encourage the importation into the United States of Argentine grain at this time and that we might as well have it here if our farmers were given what the Argentine farmers have been given?

Mr. HOPE. I agree with the gentleman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] thoroughly.

It has been said by other Members, better than I can say it, that if we adopt this resolution today we are simply setting a precedent which is bound to come back and plague us at a later date. It

is easy enough to say that we want to get a little feed into the country, therefore we will take the tariff off, and 90 days will be the end of it. But that is not the way those things work out. I do not think we will get any feed under this program, but whether we do or not, we can expect the same arguments to be made for a further extension. Most of the bad legislation which we have on the statute books now was passed to meet some emergency supposed to be temporary in its nature. These emergencies never seem to end, however, and eventually the legislation becomes permanent because vested interests are built up while the temporary legislation is in effect. Let me remind you also, as has been so well stated by the able gentleman from Illinois, what logical reason is there for limiting this to feed? Why not open it up and let us take the duty off of everything which is being rationed at this time?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, of course the procedure here is to do anything and everything possible to defeat this resolution. That is exactly what this amendment would do. Under the trade agreement with Canada, if we lower the tariff they cannot raise the price. Let us stop this sniping at the people in the East and fighting them in their desperate attempt to get enough feed to save their herds. Amendments can be offered here, of course, and I do not object to that, and would let this debate run on forever if necessary, but let us vote upon the merits of this resolution, not just try to kill it and make this a sectional fight.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. The purpose of this resolution is to allow badly needed feed to come into this country for livestock and poultry, for a limited period of 90 days.

Mr. REED of New York. That is all.

Mr. COOPER. The adoption of this amendment would defeat the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. REED of New York. No question about it.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. If what the gentleman says is true and if what the gentleman from Tennessee says is true, that there is a provision in the reciprocal trade agreement whereby Canada cannot add to the price the amount we take off in the way of duty, then how is my amendment going to hurt anything so far as Canada is concerned? Is it not a good idea to have it in effect as far as other countries are concerned with which we do not have reciprocal trade agreements?

Mr. REED of New York. If we just want to kill the bill by a series of such amendments we can do it, but I think the thing to do is this. We have adopted amendments here which have had

merit. I think the time has come when we had better close debate on this amendment and proceed to vote. If the House is against helping the farmers, that is all right, but I am going to help them as long as I have any opportunity to do so with my vote. Of course, as has just been suggested here, the owners of the herds and the poultry people will furnish some market for the wheat of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOPE), there were—ayes 35, noes 90.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are about ready to vote on this resolution. I think it has been discussed very thoroughly this afternoon and I am very much pleased that it has been. I do not think we ought to let these resolutions go through without a thorough discussion of them.

As far as I am personally concerned, I expressed my views on this resolution early this afternoon. I am convinced it will not bring in a pound more of grain, that the funds are already available for all we can buy, that the transportation is the difficulty, and that the passage of this resolution will cost the farmers, the livestock feeders, the dairymen, and the poultry producers more money for their grain than they are paying at the present time, the reason being that we are going to remove these tariffs and open up the competition not to the Federal Government alone as the purchaser of feed grains for our people but to anyone who wants to go across the borders or into any country on the face of the earth and buy this grain.

As to this equalization fee, I think we should keep in mind that we have a 42-cents-a-bushel tariff on wheat. If they purchase 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada from October 1, 1943, to October 1, 1944—and that is what they are planning to do—it means \$65,000,000 in equalization fees for wheat, which will be taken out of the Treasury of the United States. It will not benefit a single livestock producer or dairyman or poultryman in this Nation. These checks will be mailed to the farmers in Canada after the cost of the administration of this program is deducted, they will be mailed to the farmers who produce this grain, on the basis of the number of bushels sold. It is an equalization fee that works like an allotment payment to farmers in foreign countries.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Does not the amount of money to which the gentleman just referred as cost to the Government function in practically the same category as a subsidy?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. It would be a subsidy to the Canadian farmers. That is just what it would be.

Mr. SHEPPARD. It would be a subsidy insofar as it applied to the Treasury of the United States of America.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. It would be a subsidy to the Canadian or any other farmer. It would not help our farmers or our people.

Mr. SHEPPARD. But it would be a subsidy.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. It would be a subsidy to those people in foreign countries. That is the reason I have opposed this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further amendments, the Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the resolution back to the House with sundry amendments, the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the resolution, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHITTINGTON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the subject of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, had directed him to report the joint resolution back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the joint resolution, as amended do pass.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the joint resolution and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 255, nays 55, not voting 1—as follows:

[Roll No. 166]

YEAS—255

Abernethy	Bolton	Coffee
Allen, La.	Bonner	Cole, N. Y.
Anderson, Calif.	Bradley, Pa.	Colmer
Anderson,	Brooks	Cooper
N. Mex.	Brown, Ga.	Costello
Andresen	Brumbaugh	Courtney
August H.	Bryson	Cox
Angell	Bulwinkle	Cravens
Auchincloss	Burch, Va.	Crosser
Barden	Burgin	Davis
Bates, Ky.	Butler	Delaney
Bates, Mass.	Camp	Dillweg
Beall	Capozzoli	Dingell
Beckworth	Carter	Disney
Bender	Case	Domengeaux
Bennett, Mo.	Chapman	Dondro
Blackney	Clark	Doughton
Bloom	Cochran	Drewry

Durham	Kennedy	Rabaut
Elliot	Keogh	Ramey
Ellison, Md.	Kerr	Ramspeck
Engle, Calif.	Kinzer	Randolph
Fay	Klein	Rankin
Felghan	Kunkel	Reece, Tenn.
Fellows	Landis	Reed, N. Y.
Fenton	Lanham	Richards
Fernandez	Larcade	Rivers
Fisher	LeCompte	Robertson
Forand	LeFevre	Rodgers, Pa.
Furlong	Lesinski	Rogers, Mass.
Gale	Lewis, Ohio	Rolph
Gamble	Luce	Rowan
Gathings	Ludlow	Rowe
Gavagan	Lynch	Russell
Gavin	McCormack	Sadowski
Goodwin	McGehee	Sauthoff
Gordon	McGregor	Scanlon
Gorski	McKenzie	Schuetz
Gossett	McLean	Sheppard
Graham	McMillan	Sheridan
Grant, Ala.	McMurray	Short
Grant, Ind.	McWilliams	Simpson, Pa.
Gregory	Maas	Smith, Maine
Griffiths	Madden	Smith, Va.
Gross	Magnuson	Smith, Wis.
Gwynne	Mahon	Somers, N. Y.
Hale	Maloney	Spence
Hall	Manasco	Springer
Edwin Arthur	Marcantonio	Stanley
Halleck	Martin, Mass.	Starnes, Ala.
Hancock	May	Stearns, N. H.
Hare	Merritt	Stewart
Harless, Ariz.	Morrow	Sullivan
Harness, Ind.	Michener	Sundstrom
Harris, Ark.	Miller, Conn.	Talbot
Harris, Va.	Miller, Mo.	Talle
Hart	Miller, Pa.	Tarver
Hartley	Monroney	Thomas, N. J.
Hays	Mott	Tibbott
Hébert	Mruk	Tolan
Heffernan	Mundt	Towe
Hendricks	Murphy	Treadway
Herter	Murray, Tenn.	Troutman
Hess	Murray, Wis.	Vinson, Ga.
Hinshaw	Myers	Voorhis, Calif.
Hobbs	Newsome	Vorys, Ohio
Hoch	Norman	Walter
Hoffman	Norrell	Ward
Hofield	Norton	Wasielewski
Holmes, Mass.	O'Brien, Ill.	Weaver
Holmes, Wash.	O'Brien, Mich.	Weichel, Ohio
Hull	O'Hara	Weiss
Izac	O'Konski	Welch
Jeffrey	Outland	West
Jenkins	Patton	White
Johnson	Peterson, Fla.	Whittington
Anton J.	Peterson, Ga.	Wickersham
Johnson, Ind.	Pfeifer	Wigglesworth
Johnson	Philbin	Willey
Luther A.	Pittenger	Wilson
Johnson	Ploeser	Winstead
Lyndon B.	Plumley	Wolfenden, Pa.
Johnson, Okla.	Poage	Wolverton, N. J.
Johnson, Ward	Poulson	Woodruff, Mich.
Johnson	Powers	Worley
Johnson	Price	Wright
Keefe	Priest	Zimmerman

NAYS—55

Allen, Ill.	Cunningham	Lemke
Arends	Curtis	Mansfield,
Arnold	Day	Mont.
Barrett	Dewey	Mason
Bishop	Dworshak	Miller, Nebr.
Bradley, Mich.	Ellis	O'Connor
Brehm	Ellsworth	Phillips
Brown, Ohio	Gilchrist	Pracht
Buffett	Granger	Rees, Kans.
Burdick	Hagen	Rizley
Busbey	Heidinger	Rockwell
Carlson, Kans.	Hoeven	Rohrbough
Carlson, Ohio	Hope	Schiffner
Chenoweth	Horan	Scrivner
Chipperfield	Howell	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jensen	Stefan
Clevenger	Johnson	Sumner, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Calvin D.	Wheat
Crawford	LaFollette	Winter

NOT VOTING—119

Andersen	Canfield	Douglas
H. Carl	Cannon, Fla.	Eaton
Andrews	Cannon, Mo.	Eberhart
Baldwin, Md.	Celler	Elmer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Clason	Elston, Ohio
Barry	Compton	Engel, Mich.
Bell	Cooley	Fish
Bennett, Mich.	Cullen	Fitzpatrick
Bland	Curley	Flannagan
Boren	D'Alesandro	Fogarty
Boykin	Dawson	Folger
Buckley	Dickstein	Ford
Burchill, N. Y.	Dies	Fulbright
Byrne	Dirksen	Fuller

Fulmer	Kirwan	Sasser
Gallagher	Kleberg	Satterfield
Gearhart	Knutson	Schwabe
Gerlach	Lambertson	Scott
Gibson	Lane	Shafer
Gifford	Lea	Sikes
Gillette	Lewis, Colo.	Slaughter
Gillie	McCord	Smith, Ohio
Gore	McCowan	Smith, W. Va.
Green	Mansfield, Tex.	Snyder
Hall	Martin, Iowa	Sparkman
Leonard W.	Mills	Stevenson
Hill	Monkiewicz	Stockman
Jackson	Morrison, La.	Sumners, Tex.
Jarman	Morrison, N. C.	Taber
Jennings	Murdock	Taylor
Johnson	O'Brien, N. Y.	Thomas, Tex.
J. Leroy	O'Leary	Thomason
Jones	O'Neal	Vincent, Ky.
Judd	O'Toole	Vursell
Kearney	Pace	Wadsworth
Kee	Patman	Wene
Kefauver	Reed, Ill.	Whelchel, Ga.
Kelley	Robinson, Utah	Whitten
Kilburn	Robison, Ky.	Wolcott
Kilday	Rogers, Calif.	Woodrum, Va.
King	Sabath	

So the House joint resolution was passed.

The clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Vursell, against.

Until further notice:

General pairs:

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. Fitzpatrick with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Shafer.
 Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. D'Alesandro with Mr. Wolcott.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Compton.
 Mr. Cullen with Mr. Gillie.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Jones.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Taber.
 Mr. Bland with Mr. Clason.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Lambertson.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Gillette.
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Fish.
 Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Elmer.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Reed of Illinois.
 Mr. Jarman with Mr. Schwabe.
 Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Kefauver with Mr. Gallagher.
 Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Byrne with Mr. O'Brien of New York.
 Mr. Sasser with Mr. Douglas.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
 Mr. Bell with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. Jackson with Mr. Stockman.
 Mr. Thomason with Mr. Robison of Kentucky.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. Pace with Mr. Monkiewicz.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Hill.
 Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Kearney.
 Mr. Eberhart with Mr. McCowan.
 Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Morrison of North Carolina with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Whelchel of Georgia with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Satterfield with Mr. J. LeRoy Johnson.
 Mr. King with Mr. Elston of Ohio.
 Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Andrews.
 Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
 Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
 Mr. Folger with Mr. Gearhart.
 Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Smith of Ohio.
 Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Gerlach.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Martin of Iowa.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote yea.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman qualify?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I do not, Mr. Speaker.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be permitted to print in the Appendix of the Record my remarks by including a statement of an opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the United States with reference to the Elk Hills contract, notwithstanding the fact that it is three and four-fifths pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, at a cost of \$171.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding that and without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include a quotation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] may extend his own remarks in the Record and the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS] may extend his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The remarks referred to appear in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the regular business and all special orders, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein an article by the Honorable Perry Belmont, former Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement on the F. E. P. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks made today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in three instances and to include therein in each instance an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on this resolution today may be given the opportunity of extending their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial by Raymond Clapper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include, in the extension of my remarks made during the debate today, certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a Gallup poll recently taken.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the record and include therein a copy of a letter which has been addressed to members of the School Bus Drivers Association of Louisiana.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. HAYS were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a poem entitled "A Friend."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a brief letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a quotation from a paper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. SCHIFFLER] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE PEOPLE ARE ON TO IT

Mr. SCHIFFLER. Mr. Speaker, experience is the greatest of all teachers. Lessons learned by experience usually make a deep impression and furnish true guideposts for future conduct. Most intelligent people know enough to learn from experience. It is apparent that many in Government agencies and bureaus, functioning over the past 10 or 12 years, have not manifested enough intelligence to benefit from the experiences had with the American people. I think it can be safely said, without fear of successful contradiction, that independence and freedom form a part of and manifest themselves in American character and that these traits are possessed by every red-blooded American.

The American people are becoming mad—fighting mad, and thoroughly disgusted at the manner in which they have been treated during the past few years by the self-appointed guardians of human liberty and conduct, who are endeavoring to control every thought, word, and action of every American citizen. It might be well, here and now, to serve notice upon the planners and bureaucrats who have designed totalitarian regimentation as the garment to be fitted to every American citizen, that it just will not work. The people of this country do not want it and will not have it.

The efforts to bypass the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as well as the economic system prevailing in this country, is apparent to every intelligent American. They are onto it and are not being fooled. The clever methods used in propaganda and processes of infiltration are also known to the average American citizen. It does not suit them, and they do not propose to have it. The American citizen loves and worships God, has a deep and abiding patriotism, and is devoted to country, Constitution, and flag. For the defense of these he is willing to give all. In return, he expects these things to provide him with what they guarantee him; that is, freedom to worship according to the dictates of conscience; freedom to assemble and discuss problems of mutual interest; freedom of speech, the press, and radio; freedom to work and to progress to a better life; and freedom from want and insecurity. To secure these benefits he is willing, if nec-

essary to pay the supreme sacrifice. This is overwhelmingly demonstrated by the courageous conduct of our beloved ones in the armed forces, whose acts of bravery and sacrifice are unequaled in history. The efforts of the planners of regiment and strait-jacket him in his life have utterly failed. They may just as well quit. The day of boondoggling and subtle maneuvering is at an end. Men and women in Government places, either high or low, have got to give something back to the American people for the nature of substantial and constructive services, else they are going to be turned out, and mighty soon.

History over the past 10 or 12 years discloses an immense amount of boondoggling, bungling, inefficiency, and waste. This is now apparent to all Americans. First came the N. R. A., with laudable objectives, and which undoubtedly could have accomplished much if the human element had been recognized and cooperative constructive effort used instead of attempting to coerce and drive Americans. Its purpose was to spread employment and business at a time when such was direly needed in the Nation.

The public-works program in which boondoggling and politics were of paramount importance, rather than honest employment of free American men and women to do a good job with a decent living wage. Also came the farm-control program in which the American farmers were regimented and were compelled to plow under the crops, slaughter their pigs, and engage in like destructive and unnatural practices of so vital needed food, while the masses in the cities were in dire need of such food. I might also enumerate other agencies of Government under the sponsorship of the New Deal that sought to mix the elimination of misery and want with power and politics, and which, in every instance, miserably failed. All of this forms a part of the history of our Nation over the past dozen years.

Two years ago we became engaged in a gigantic conflict of arms—a global war. This is something in which all of our resources were and are required to produce victory. Did the boondoggling politics, bungling, inefficiency, and waste stop? Positively no. It seemed only to encourage the planners to take advantage of this catastrophe and to grab control of all the sources of power over the economic structure in our Nation to further prosecute their designs for totalitarian regimentation. I do not mean to say that every person employed by the Government is guilty of these offenses. Many of them are not guilty. Ever many of them occupying high places are not guilty, but either due to inadvertence, negligence, or failure to keep their eyes open to their surroundings, they became a part of this movement. It is now time for an awakening by those within the structure of our Government, else they also shall be judged guilty and with promptness turned out of office.

The Office of War Information was set up to give prompt and factual statements to the public of the part that we are performing in this war. They were also

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Senate

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1943

(Legislative day of Tuesday, December 7, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of the living and of the living dead, Thou bringest forth Thy righteousness as the light and Thy judgment as the noonday. Cause us to hear Thy loving kindness in the morning, for in Thee we do we trust.

Upon our spirits as we come today there rests the sadness of farewell at the sudden passing from our side and sight of a loved figure, who for so many years bowed in reverence here at the hour of the morning prayer and in whose thoughts daily was the ministry of the petitions here offered to those whose lives they might touch across this broad land. We thank Thee for the life and service of this servant of Thine and of the Nation, who wore ever the white flower of a blameless life; whose personal bearing stamped him as one of Thy noblemen, whose gentleness made him great, whose rare qualities of heart and mind endeared him to the Members of this body and whose very countenance was as a parchment of peace. In this temple of freedom whose courts he had trod with joyful fidelity for threescore and six years, seeing and recording the moving pageant of the Nation's life, he has lingered until the light of a coming victory over the tyranny which threatened us and all the world reddens the sky. And now, his aged Simeon of old, he has fallen on sleep at his post of service with the parting benediction, "Now lettest Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." We pray that Thou wilt pour the benediction of Thy consolation upon his dear ones who sit today in the bowed circle of grief, bring us all to the homeland of Thine eternal love and to the inheritance of the saints in light. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, December 8, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. CHAFFEE, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 71) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON PERSONNEL OF THE LAND FORCES

A confidential letter from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to personnel of the land forces on October 31, 1943; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON LICENSURE HEALING ARTS PRACTICE ACT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the President of the Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission on Licensure Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1923, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

LIMITATION ON SEVERAL AGENCIES—EXPENDITURES FOR TRAVEL, PRINTING AND BINDING, AND PURCHASE OF MOTOR-PROPELLED PASSENGER-CARRYING VEHICLES

A letter from the Director of the Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of letters addressed to the heads of the Division of Central Administrative Services, Foreign Economic Administration, National War Labor Board, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office of Price Administration, and Office of War Information, establishing limitations on the amounts which may be expended for travel, printing and binding, and the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

LOANS BY THE R. F. C.: AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT—PETITION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, without all the signatures attached thereto, and appropriately referred a petition I have received from Norton County Kans., which is signed by a large number of farmers and businessmen, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 742, relating to rural electrification, introduced by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL].

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, without all the signatures attached, as follows:

NORTON, KANS., November 2, 1943.

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Senior Senator from Kansas,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: The undersigned farmers and businessmen in Norton County urge your support of the pending Russell-Rankin bill (S. 742 and H. R. 878), relating to rural electrification. We feel that the passage of this bill will be of great benefit to rural areas in all parts of the United States and especially in the Middle West. Its passage, we feel, will make possible the benefits of electricity to large areas which cannot now be served.

We sincerely urge your assistance in making possible the enactment of this legislation into law.

GEORGE C. RUMSEY,
RAYMOND WENDEL,
W. S. FIELD

(And sundry other citizens of Norton County, Kans.).

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1311. A bill for the relief of Dan Crofts; without amendment (Rept. No. 579);

H. R. 3076. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Arthur J. Martin, Jr., a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 580); and

H. R. 3189. A bill for the relief of Thomas Lewis; without amendment (Rept. No. 581).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1112. A bill for the relief of Taylor W. Tonge; without amendment (Rept. No. 582);

S. 1399. A bill for the relief of Frank Knowles; without amendment (Rept. No. 583);

S. 1433. A bill for the relief of Clarence A. Giddens; with an amendment (Rept. No. 584); and

S. 1484. A bill for the relief of Walter Eugene Hayes; without amendment (Rept. No. 585).

By Mr. KILGORE, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 616. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Vullo; with amendments (Rept. No. 586).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1326. A bill for the relief of Charles A. Straka; with amendments (Rept. No. 587);

H. R. 559. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Renzle Graham; without amendment (Rept. No. 588); and

H. R. 2340. A bill for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 589).

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 2131. A bill for the relief of Henry Angell; with an amendment (Rept. No. 590).

By Mr. RUSSELL (for Mr. MALONEY), from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 480. A bill for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli; with an amendment (Rept. No. 591).

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 850. A bill for the relief of George M. Louie; without amendment (Rept. No. 592); and

H. R. 1467. A bill to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal; without amendment (Rept. No. 593).

By Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 556. A bill for the relief of Pedro Jose Arrecococha; without amendment (Rept. No. 594).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH:

S. 1583. A bill to provide that F-1 loans under the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loan program shall be deemed to have been made upon the same terms and conditions as F-2 loans under such program; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(Mr. GILLETTE introduced Senate bill 1584, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. AUSTIN) introduced Senate bill 1585, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 1586. A bill for the relief of Joseph Mrak; to the Committee on Immigration.

By Mr. BROOKS:

S. 1587. A bill for the relief of Delbert Henson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'DANIEL:

S. 1588. A bill for the relief of Charlie Holcomb; to the Committee on Claims.

TAX UPON CERTAIN TRANSFERS OF AGRICULTURAL REAL PROPERTY

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, about 2 weeks ago I referred on this floor to the great concern existing throughout the country because of the possibility of an uncontrolled boom in land prices. At that time I introduced a bill designed to deter that trend. I also stated that the Department of Agriculture had under consideration another proposal approaching the subject in a different way. I further called attention to the fact that I was fully aware that under the Constitution revenue bills could not be originated in this body. However, I made the statement for information, with a notice that I expected to present the bill as an amendment to the first revenue bill which should be made available.

I am now sending to the desk a bill which has had the complete study of the Department of Agriculture on the same subject matter. It has been submitted to the Treasury Department, to Mr. Vinson, the Director of Economic Stabilization, and to several governmental agencies. It has at least their approval. I understand it is to be offered in the other House. But because of the time element, which is of paramount importance, I ask unanimous consent to introduce this further bill and have it printed for the information of the Senate. I give notice that it is my intention to offer it as an amendment to the revenue bill which we hope will soon be reported by the Finance Committee.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1584) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. GILLETTE, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MUSTER-OUT PAY TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for myself and the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] a bill dealing with mustering-out payments to members of the armed forces, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The bill I am introducing for the senior Senator from Vermont and myself approaches the problem from a different

point of view than the bill sponsored and introduced by the senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]. Inasmuch as hearings are to be held on this subject I desire to introduce the bill at this time.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1585) to provide mustering-out payment to members of the armed forces, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself and Mr. AUSTIN), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ANNA BELLE LLOYD

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 218), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Anna Belle Lloyd, widow of Daniel B. Lloyd, late an official reporter of debates of the Senate, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

REHABILITATION OF DEMOBILIZED VETERANS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a form letter which is being sent to Members of Congress, after having first been published by various newspapers. The letter relates to veterans of World War No. 2. I ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD, and that there also be printed at this point in the RECORD the reply which I am sending to the letter.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

Date: DECEMBER 5, 1943.

Hon. Mr. WILEY,

Member of Congress, Capitol Building,
Washington, D. C.:

I call on you to support legislation that will provide mustering-out pay, clothing, and hospitalization facilities for discharged servicemen immediately upon their return to civilian life.

Let's not have any bemedaled apple peddlers after this war.

I wish to register my protest against the neglect of wounded, disabled, and mentally sick men of the armed forces who have been discharged without any provision for their care and treatment.

I petition you, as my Representative in Congress, to do all in your power to see that those who fought and bled to preserve the American way of life will be assured the necessities of life upon their discharge from the armed forces.

This is urgent. Please act now.

Sincerely,

Name: Mr. and Mrs. JUNIOR H. PLEUSS,

Address: Manitowoc, Wis.

Here is the list of your Wisconsin Senators and Congressmen. Write or wire your pro-

test to both of your Senators and the Representative of your district at Washington.

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.
ALEXANDER WILEY.

REPRESENTATIVES

First District: LAWRENCE H. SMITH.
Second District: HARRY SAUTHOFF.
Third District: WILLIAM H. STEVENSON.
Fourth District: THAD F. WASIELEWSKI.
Fifth District: HOWARD J. McMURRAY.
Sixth District: FRANK B. KEEFE.
Seventh District: REID F. MURRAY.
Eighth District: LA VERN R. DILWEG.
Ninth District: MERLIN HULL.
Tenth District: ALVIN E. O'KONSKI.

DEAR CONSTITUENT: I have your communication regarding relief for veterans of World War No. 2 who are returning every day the battle fronts of the world and the trenches of the Nation to civilian life, with aid or sustenance except that which may be provided by private means or charity.

I am thoroughly in accord with your suggestion that I "support legislation that will provide mustering-out pay, clothing, hospitalization facilities for discharged servicemen immediately upon their return to civilian life."

However, I do not think that goes enough. Our returning servicemen are turning with a problem far greater than be solved in terms of dollars and cents. They are coming back, brave men who have given up everything they have lived for in order to fight a grim defense of principles we hold dear. They have proven beyond doubt their belief in those principles.

Among those principles, certainly, is important one—self-respect, which can be purchased in dollars and cents. It may be purchased by contributing our own best share to community life. In other words, these returning veterans must have jobs.

Some time previous to receiving your communication, Thursday, December 2 last, be exact, I presented on the floor of the Senate, bill 1566 which would provide this service; getting jobs for our returning servicemen. At that time I expressed myself full accord with legislation already pending for demobilization pay, social security, and insured life insurance. I have already appeared in the Senate a number of times in behalf of veterans' legislation. You may be sure that I shall continue to do so. I believe it is our most important problem. Our \$300,000,000 debt is of the greatest importance, but greater still are these 10,000,000 turning young men who will be the ones to carry on the traditions of the past. For that matter, and considering the \$300,000,000 debt, it will be these 10,000,000 young men who will begin the solution of that debt and our other multifarious post-war problems.

With many thanks for your interest.

Yours for victory,

ALEXANDER WILEY

PROPOSED REPEAL OF FEDERAL OLD MARGARINE TAX—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by him on the subject of pending legislation to repeal the Federal tax on old margarine, which appears in the Appendix.]

MY WORK WITH THE TRUMAN COMMITTEE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR FERGUSON

[Mr. WHITE asked and obtained leave have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "My Work With the Truman Committee," delivered by Senator FERGUSON, Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 9 (legislative day, DECEMBER 7), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of
4 1930, the following, when imported into the United States
5 from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn
6 from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety
7 days beginning with the day following the date of enact-
8 ment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a con-
9 stituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be
10 exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed,

1 corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
2 foregoing or derivatives thereof: *Provided*, That this Act
3 shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat
4 for milling purposes. As used in this joint resolution the
5 term "United States" means the several States, the District
6 of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
7 Islands.

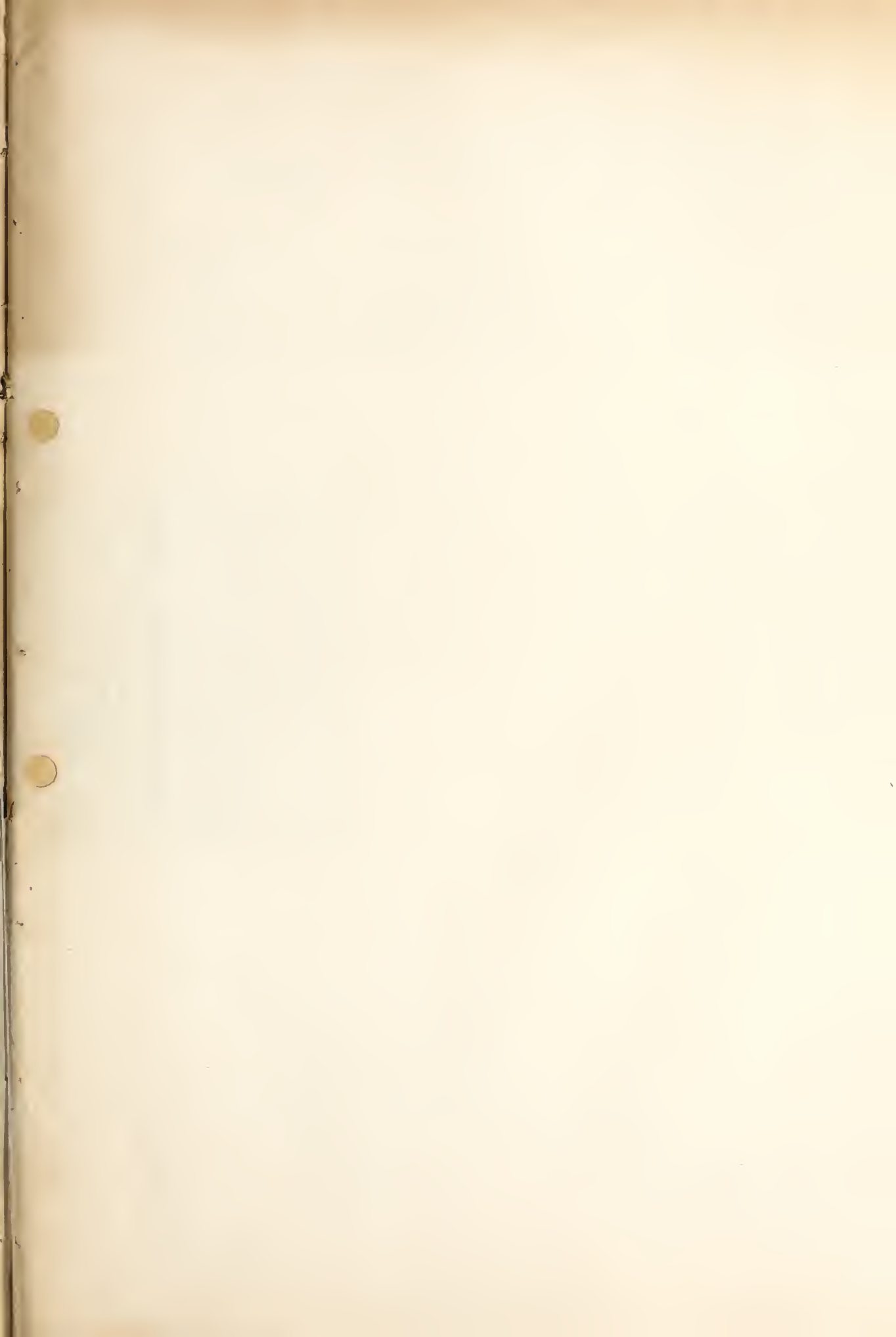
8 SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by
9 this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with
10 regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the
11 Treasury.

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.



78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. J. RES. 171

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

DECEMBER 9 (legislative day, DECEMBER 7), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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NATURALIZATION OF CERTAIN NATIVES OF INDIA

Mr. LANGER. I introduce a bill to permit approximately 3,000 natives of India who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, to become naturalized. I request that the bill be appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1595) to permit approximately 3,000 natives of India who entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, to become naturalized, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in this connection I desire to say that I think it is peculiarly appropriate on the one hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights to recall that America has been the haven of free institutions and the asylum for the downed and oppressed of the human race. In view of this noble heritage of our great democracy it would seem incongruous indeed to find that people from India, who have entered the United States and lawfully resided for periods of 15 to 25 or more years, engaging in the free and legitimate pursuit of life and sharing in the blessings as well as difficulties peculiar to this land, are subjected to a legal discrimination that denies them the privilege of naturalization.

More than 25 percent of the people from India in the United States have been married to native-born American citizens and have raised families. Their wives and children are American citizens by birth.

Since these Indian residents have voluntarily given up their former domiciles and cast their lot for better or worse with the land of their adoption, in the name of human justice and American sense of fair play, it is only just that they be granted the right to become naturalized and saved from discriminating limitations due to the national-origin clause.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2887. An act to fix the price of crude petroleum and its derivatives and fixing a parity formula; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 3760. An act authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MUSTER-OUT PAY TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1543) to provide for payment of mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

IMPORTATION OF GRAINS AND OTHER PRODUCTS FOR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FEED—AMENDMENT

Mr. ANDREWS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to

permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION—AMENDMENT PERTAINING TO SUBSIDIES

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to Senate bill 1458, the so-called subsidy bill, and ask that it be printed, printed in the RECORD, and lie on the table. The amendment proposes, in substance, a compromise on the question of subsidies and the provision of money sufficient to pay all subsidies except the subsidies on beef and the present proposed subsidy on milk, which are outlawed, with some additional margin; a total sum of not to exceed \$600,000,000 being allowed for 1944. That sum is based upon a plan of having subsidies paid only when they support prices announced and maintained for the farmers.

I may say that I have not secured the agreement of any Senator, or of the committee, to this amendment. The Committee on Banking and Currency will meet tomorrow to vote on amendments and on the bill itself, and I hope that possibly this compromise may be satisfactory to a majority of the committee and to the Senate.

There being no objection, the amendment was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed and to be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. TAFT to the bill (S. 1458) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, is as follows:

On page 5, strike out all of line 16 after the colon, and all of lines 17 to 25, inclusive; also, on page 6, lines 1, 2, and 3 to the colon in line 3, and insert: "Provided further, That nothing herein shall apply to payments made to the shippers of commodities or others to cover the increased costs of transportation resulting from the war emergency."

"In order to secure the maximum necessary production of agricultural commodities in the calendar year 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, list and announce such support prices as he finds necessary pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of Public Law No. 147, approved July 1, 1941, as amended, and of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. Whenever any such support price has been announced, the Administrator shall maintain such price in the open market throughout the United States (unless the support price is limited to particular marketing areas, in which case he shall maintain such price in such areas), either by regulations fixing prices or by causing actual purchases to be made by some agency of the United States Government. No maximum price heretofore or hereafter established for any commodity shall be below the support price therefor so announced, or below the prices specified in section 3 of Public Law No. 729, approved October 2, 1942. In any case in which a support price for an agricultural commodity is announced and maintained, and a fixed maximum ceiling is prescribed for the sale by

processors and distributors of any article processed from such agricultural commodity, the War Food Administrator may direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay to the processor or distributor of any such article an amount per unit of the processed article (without relation to the profits of such processor or distributor) for the purpose of reducing the margin between the producer and the consumer, provided that such margin is reduced by the amount of the payments made per unit by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Commodity Credit Corporation may accomplish the same purpose, when it purchases any agricultural commodity, by selling such commodity to the processor to be used solely for the purpose of processing, without affecting the general market price for such commodity. No support price shall be announced for beef cattle or calves or the products thereof, and no subsidy therefor shall be payable in connection therewith, but nothing shall prevent the control of beef and veal prices by the regulation of the margins of processors and distributors, and by rationing. No subsidy shall be paid on liquid milk unless in any particular area a support price is announced and maintained to the producers of milk within that area, in which case payments may be made to the distributors of milk within such area under the authority hereinbefore conferred as if such distributors were processors of milk, in order to reduce the margin in the price of milk between the producer and the consumer.

"The total payments made to processors and distributors in the calendar year 1944 plus all losses taken by the Commodity Credit Corporation during said calendar year, under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall not exceed \$600,000,000."

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 220), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Resolution 46, agreed to January 14, 1943, authorizing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to hold hearings during the Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby increased by \$5,000.

SUBSIDIES—LETTER FROM MRS. MARY WRIGHT JOHNSON

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received from Mrs. Mary Wright Johnson, chairman for the District of Columbia of the National Organization of the Women's Economic Council, a statement in opposition to the subsidy program, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD:

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Our understanding is that subsidies are to keep prices lowered to the consumer without loss to the producer. If there are to be subsidies the owners of small properties should be included as producers because under price ceilings ruled by O. P. A. rents receivable are set far below monthly carrying costs to the owners, including aged persons who have invested their life savings in this form of small support for their old age; investors to whom the Government appealed to provide small homes for defense workers; and boys on the battle front who arranged for their families to live with relatives and rent out their small homes. All of these owners are losing their properties under O. P. A. rent regulations, the regulations seemingly having been written by persons opposed to individual owner-

ship of property. One of the men who wrote these regulations published a book in 1931 in which he stated he was "against the Constitution of the United States because it was written by property owners." Insofar as I know he is still in the Rent Regulation Division of O. P. A. at \$6,500 a year; so young he should be on the battle front with your boys and mine. All our early Americans became property owners as quickly as possible—that is what made America. When a family own their ground they are loyal citizens, taking pride in the ownership of that home and working for the best interests of the country, a united front without communistic tendencies. Owners who have been forced to take the losses under O. P. A. rent ceilings should be recompensed from the date these ceilings became effective. Defense workers or others lured by high wages under so-called patriotism should out of these high wages pay their own living costs whether rent or food. Shelter and food hit the pocketbook, that is why so many persons try to make another person take the loss.

An argument used in behalf of food subsidies is that we are unfair to our men in the armed forces unless we have these food subsidies. That cannot be true. These men are not in a position to strike for higher wages and thus lessen and weaken the war front. They would unquestionably prefer that each person on such wages pay their own costs instead of increasing taxes through subsidies, for future generations of their children and grandchildren to meet. The way to keep down inflation is for each person to pay their own costs, not to get high wages and then have small property owners or the people through added taxes paid the Government, pay his legitimate living expenses so he or she will have more money to throw away, thus causing inflation.

The Women's Economic Council, a steadily-growing national organization of housewives, is opposed to food subsidies and against further invasion, under the guise of war emergency, of the rights of our farmers and people.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY—STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND ARTICLE FROM NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

[Mr. HAYDEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Secretary of State dealing with the good-neighbor policy, and also an article on the same subject published in the New York Herald Tribune of Wednesday, December 15, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

TAXATION TO CREATE JOBS—RADIO FORUM DISCUSSION BETWEEN SENATOR O'MAHONEY AND C. W. HAZELETT

[Mr. MURDOCK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a discussion on the National Radio Forum between Senator O'MAHONEY and C. W. Hazelett, on the subject Incentive Taxation as a Means of Creating Employment, and the introductory statement, which appear in the Appendix.]

SENATOR MCKELLAR'S VOTING RECORD ON LABOR LEGISLATION

[Mr. MCKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement of his voting record on labor legislation as a Representative and a Senator from 1914 to 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS BY PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE AND LETTER FROM RAILROAD EXECUTIVES

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a summary of findings by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice on hearings concerning southern railroads, and a letter from railroad

executives protesting against the findings, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FUTURE LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT—ADDRESS BY MICHAEL W. STRAUS

[Mr. MURRAY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Future Land and Water Development," delivered by Hon. Michael W. Straus, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, before the National Reclamation Association, Denver, Colo., October 28, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH—ARTICLE BY DR. JOSEPH F. THORNING

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "The United Americas," written by Dr. Joseph F. Thorning and published in the Catholic Courier Jubilee magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

O. P. A. REGULATION OF STOCKMEN AND FARMERS—LETTER FROM LEE A. SNYDER

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Lee A. Snyder, of Fairbury, Nebr., expressing disapproval of certain requirements of the O. P. A., published in the Fairbury (Nebr.) Journal, which appears in the Appendix.]

WAR PROFITEERS—EDITORIAL FROM WASHINGTON POST

[Mr. OVERTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "War Profiteers," published in the Washington (D. C.) Post of December 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

CARE AND TREATMENT OF DISCHARGED VETERANS OF WORLD WAR NO. 2

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, the care and treatment of discharged veterans of this war is a matter which concerns the Congress in a major way.

The American Legion recently conducted a survey which disclosed rather shocking conditions, conditions reported by Commander Atherton of the American Legion. I ask unanimous consent that Commander Atherton's statement may be printed in the RECORD together with the letter of Jack Williams, department adjutant for North Dakota, addressed to me, enclosing Commander Atherton's statement.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA,
Fargo, N. Dak., December 10, 1943.
Hon. GERALD P. NYE,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: We are enclosing a statement issued by our national commander, Warren H. Atherton, dealing with the condition which exists at the present time relative to the care and treatment of discharged veterans of World War No. 2.

It is my conclusion that the reason for all this confusion is the lack of coordination between the War and Navy Departments and the Veterans' Administration. It is my further conclusion that an office of Assistant Adjutant General should be created; that the sole responsibility of that office should be to obtain the hospital and medical records; that by regulation or law it be made mandatory that the hospital and medical records be transferred with the man as he is transferred from one hospital to another by the War Department. If that were done, much of the time delay and the confusion which is

preventing the proper adjudication of the claims of these men would be eliminated.

We find, in many cases, that a discharged veteran has been hospitalized in several hospitals. Upon his return home, when he files his claim with the Veterans' Administration, they cannot rate his case or put him on a compensation basis until all these records have been assembled.

You will recall, I am sure, that this same condition existed in the Allotment Division until a separate unit was set up, whose sole responsibility was allotments. Today the Allotment Division is functioning in a very efficient manner.

There is another very serious matter that I wish to bring to your attention. The Veterans' Administration, whose job it is to handle the claims of these men who are discharged from the service, is not on a wartime basis. I believe that it should be and that all priorities for personnel, material, equipment, and supplies should be immediately made available to it. Without such priority, another bottleneck would soon develop.

In North Dakota we have 165 American Legion posts, each with an active service officer. When a man returns from the service to home, he is immediately contacted, and evaid is extended to him such as assistance in filing his papers and an explanation of the benefits to which he is entitled under Government laws and regulations. However, we can go just so far. Our work will be of little value if the Government agencies whose job it is to look after these men are jammed and unable to consider the claims for a period of 6 to 8 months because it takes that long a time to assemble the records.

This is the beginning of a very serious situation. It is a problem that Congress should remedy before it develops the proportions of a national scandal.

Very truly yours,

JACK WILLIAMS,
Department Adjutant.

DELAYS IN CLAIM SETTLEMENTS HOLD UP AID TO WAR'S DISABLED—LEGION SURVEY DISCLOSES SHOCKING CONDITION—ATHERTON FILES REPORT WITH CONGRESS—ACTION BY DEPARTMENTS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY

Situation in nutshell: One thousand five hundred and thirty-seven cases of delay compiled in survey; 34 States covered; specific instances cited.

Average time of delay per case, 3 to 4 months.

Maximum time of delay found, 11 months. Representations by department commanders to Members of Congress asked not

STATEMENT BY WARREN H. ATHERTON, NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, ON RESULTS OF SURVEY OF WORLD WAR NO. 2 CLAIMS

A telegraphic and air-mail survey of American Legion service officers on pending World War No. 2 claims show that there has been and still is considerable delay from the time these men are released from service, file their claims, and receive the first check in settlement thereof. This delay is attributable to a number of circumstances according to these service officers. Some States report no undue delay, but most of them have cases of record filed 3 to 7 months ago and not yet settled. The American Legion feels that all Government agencies concerned should coordinate their activities to the end that men and women released from service because of disabilities shall not be subjected to inconvenience, embarrassment, and, at times, distress, because their claims for disability compensation are not settled promptly. The American Legion has clearly in mind that a great number of these claimants have been in service for several months, have become incapacitated in training or combat, and are now back in civil life or

H. J. RES. 171

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 15, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Andrews to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, viz: At the end of the joint resolution insert a new section as follows:

1 SEC. 3. That no duty shall be levied, collected, or pay-
2 able under the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, with respect
3 to coconuts or coconut meat provided for in paragraph 758
4 of that Act, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for con-
5 sumption during the period beginning with the day following
6 the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the termi-
7 nation of the unlimited national emergency proclaimed by
8 the President on May 27, 1941.

78TH CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES. 171

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. ANDREWS to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1943

No. 198

Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, December 15, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Desire of Nations, as again our hearts are drawn by the lure of a manger, enable our spirits to kindle with the joy of simple shepherds long ago. As every hearth is aflame with the Christmas candles of faith and hope and love we think tenderly and with pride of the flower of our Nation's youth, upon whose loneliness the silent stars look down from alien skies. Our wistful prayers for them wing their way to Thee and bind them to us with a nearness which mocks the separating miles. In distant corners of the earth they keep their constant vigil for freedom's sake.

On land and sea, through the trackless air, on palm-fringed islands of the south, on bleak and rugged shores of the north, on desert sands, or surrounded by the crumbling glories of the past, their hearts are home as they sing even in fox holes the loved and familiar carols which celebrate the coming of the Newborn King and proclaim the prophecy of a Christmas yet to be:

"When peace shall over all the earth
Its ancient splendors fling,
And the whole world send back the song
Which now the angels sing."

Our advent petition for all the warriors of the truth of Christmas is that Thou wilt make strong their arm, courageous their hearts, and pure their spirits. Hasten the day when the mighty melody above the Little Eastern Town of peace to men of good will shall be the divine harmony of all earth's myriad tongues. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, December 16, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ARTICLE A SUMMONS AGAINST THE "KISS OF DEATH"

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I note with some regret that yesterday while I was engaged in the Finance Committee, the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "A Summons Against the 'Kiss of Death,'" written by the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] and published in the New York Times magazine for December 12, 1943. I would not have objected to its inclusion in the RECORD if I had been here, because that is a futile process, as any Senator can then read the whole matter into the RECORD. I do, however, want to have the RECORD show my protest against an article which throws very unfair aspersions on my grandfather, the late Senator Lodge, and which by the use of one quotation which I believe to be utterly spurious, by others which are unfairly drawn from their context, and by the skillful use of half truths conveys an utterly false impression of his service here and smears an honorable and patriotic public servant.

Leaving my personal interest out of account, I think it is a pity that an article on a subject of such importance as the League of Nations debate should utterly miss the great lessons which can be drawn from that debate. All in all, the article is a callow oversimplification which serves no good purpose, tends to confuse the public thought, and misses a great opportunity to contribute to public education.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS

Mr. TUNNELL presented petitions signed by 293 citizens of the State of Delaware, praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and one of the petitions was ordered to be printed in the RECORD without the signatures attached thereto, as follows:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Delaware do respectfully petition you to defend the United States of America by defending the health and morale of the youth called out by your action under the Selective Service Act, from what Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, referred to as "a sordid business for the accumulation of money" the trade in alcoholic beverages including beer; and from the danger of venereal disease incident to prostitution, by passing S. 860.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FEED—SOCIAL-SECURITY PAY-ROLL TAX—REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance I report back favorably with amendments House Joint Resolution 171, to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and I submit a report (No. 607) thereon. One of the amendments of the Committee on Finance undertakes to treat the social-security pay-roll tax problem for the next 60 days by precisely the same sort of a formula which it is proposed to use in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation problem.

I am instructed by the committee, and I have the consent of the majority leader, to say that after the pending business is concluded I shall ask unanimous consent for the consideration of this matter later in the day.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say in that connection that the Senator from Michigan has correctly stated the situation. The action recommended by the committee is necessary to be taken on the House joint resolution dealing with the temporary suspension of import duties on certain feeds for the relief of dairies and cattle and other stock feeders in the United States, which is a tax measure.

The main tax bill cannot be enacted into law before Christmas. That being true, the pay-roll tax automatically

would be stepped up on the 1st day of January, and the only way that can be avoided under the action of the Finance Committee, which has adopted the same proposal as an amendment to the tax bill, is to add it as an amendment to the joint resolution to which the Senator from Michigan has called attention. It is agreeable that as soon as the Senate shall have disposed of Senate Joint Resolution 103 that the joint resolution be taken up because it is necessary to obtain action in the House in order that the purposes to be carried out may be effected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received and the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 3261. A bill to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 609); and

S. J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities; with amendments (Rept. No. 609).

By Mr. BURTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1028. A bill to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia; with amendments (Rept. No. 610); and

S. 1029. A bill to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 611).

By Mr. BAILEY (for Mr. SMITH), from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 2562. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey to the State Hospital at Goldsboro, Goldsboro, N. C., a certain tract of land, situated in Wayne County, N. C.; without amendment (Rept. No. 612).

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 1428. A bill to amend the provision of the act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 613);

S. 1517. A bill for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve; without amendment (Rept. No. 614);

S. 1542. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in building B. O. Q. O-3 at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 615);

S. 1589. A bill for the relief of C. Guy Evans, Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash.; without amendment (Rept. No. 616);

H. R. 2976. A bill to grant military rank to certain members of the Navy Nurse Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 617);

H. R. 3605. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires in tents used as quarters by members of the Twelfth Naval

Construction Battalion, Long Island, Alaska, on December 26, 1942, and May 26, 1943, respectively; without amendment (Rept. No. 618);

H. R. 3606. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on December 4, 1942; without amendment (Rept. No. 619);

H. R. 3607. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in tent L-76 at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, Va., on March 15, 1943; without amendment (Rept. No. 620);

H. R. 3741. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 621); and

H. R. 3760. A bill authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; without amendment (Rept. No. 622).

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 220, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 220), submitted by Mr. WHEELER on December 15, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures authorized by Senate Resolution 46, agreed to January 14, 1943, authorizing the Committee on Interstate Commerce to hold hearings during the Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby increased by \$5,000.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Finance:

Sundry officers for appointment and/or promotion in the United States Public Health Service.

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Finance:

George Hofferbert, of Baltimore, Md., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland, in place of M. Hampton Magruder, resigned.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Lt. Gen. (temporary) Alexander A. Vandegrift to be the Commandant of the Marine Corps with the rank of lieutenant general, for a period of 4 years, from the 1st day of January 1944; and

Col. Merritt A. Edson to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps, for temporary service, from the 1st day of December 1943.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY:

S. 1601. A bill to amend the act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BUSHFIELD:

S. 1602. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Winnie Left Her Behind, a patent in fee to

certain land; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

(Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. STEWART) introduced Senate bill 1603, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1604. A bill to provide certain benefits for members of the armed forces upon their discharge or release from active duty to provide for the use and disposition of surplus war property in the interests of small business enterprises of veterans and others, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

EXPATRIATION OF CERTAIN CITIZENS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent at this time to introduce a bill on behalf of myself and the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], to provide for the expatriation of citizens of the United States who indicate allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country, and for other purposes.

As will be noted, this bill amends section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (act of October 14, 1940; 54 Stat. 1168; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 801), which provides:

A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by—

I shall not read the entire act, but paragraphs (a) to (h), inclusive, enumerate the conditions. Our bill adds two additional paragraphs, (i) and (j), and I wish to have incorporated in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the bill, which we have just introduced.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1603) to provide for the expatriation of citizens of the United States who indicate allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 401 of Nationality Act of 1940 (act of October 14, 1940; 54 Stat. 1168; U. S. C., title 8, sec. 801) is hereby amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"(i) Making any written statement to the United States or any agency or officer or agent thereof to the effect that he considers himself to be a citizen or subject of a foreign country, or that he adheres to or bears allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country, or that he denies that he bears allegiance and fidelity to the United States; or in response to an inquiry or request lawfully made by an agency or officer of the United States, expressing a refusal to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America or to forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to any foreign government.

"(j) Indicating by his course of conduct and utterances that he adheres to or bears allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country. It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys for the respective districts, upon affidavit showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings in accordance with section 338 of this act (U. S. C., title 8, sec. 738) to cancel the United States nationality of any person on the ground that he has lost his nationality under the provisions of this paragraph.

"Any person who has lost his nationality under the provisions of paragraph (i) hereof, or whose nationality has been canceled by a judgment rendered in an action brought under the provisions of paragraph (j) hereof

the members of our armed forces who are fighting on our world-wide battle fronts today.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MAURER, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 35, 40, 48, 55, 63, 67, 70, and 95 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 12, and 38, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 20, 22, 23, 26, 37, 39, 49, 94, and 96 of the bill, asked a further conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2207) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. MALONEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MALONEY, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK FEED—SOCIAL SECURITY PAY-ROLL TAX

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, pursuant to the program announced earlier in the day by the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 171.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I understand it is the purpose of the Senator from Michigan to propose an amendment to House Joint Resolution 171, affecting the Social Security Act. Is that true?

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me I shall make a very brief statement to indicate what is contemplated, and the necessity for it.

Mr. President, the Senate Finance Committee has voted by a very large majority in favor of maintaining the 1-per-cent pay-roll tax under social security, a tax which under the existing statute otherwise would automatically increase to 2 per cent on New Year's Day. That action of the Senate Finance Committee is in connection with the pending tax bill. Unfortunately the tax bill cannot reach the Senate for final action before the new year. Therefore, beginning on New Year's Day, except as we deal with the situation today, there will be a state of confusion and chaos in respect to the pay-roll taxes, because, while there will be pending a provision for the freezing of the pay-roll tax, yet the action achieving that result will not occur until later in January.

Therefore the Senate Finance Committee yesterday unanimously recommended that House Joint Resolution 171, the only available House bill before the Senate, be used as a vehicle to give this problem precisely the same kind of treatment which has been given to the Commodity Credit Corporation problem. In other words, as reported, the joint resolution carries an amendment which has the unanimous approval of the Senate Finance Committee and simply freezes the situation for 60 days until Congress has a chance to deal finally and definitely with the question of what the pay-roll tax shall be in 1944. Unless this is done, Mr. President, every employer in this country and every employee on social security, 40,000,000 of them, will be in a state of confusion during the first 2 or 3 weeks in January. Employers will have temporarily to change their withholding bases, employees will temporarily have to increase their contributions, yet the whole thing may retroactively be changed when the tax bill is passed.

The sole purpose of the amendment, I will say to my able friend the junior Senator from Montana, is not at all to settle the question of what shall be the pay-roll tax when it is standardized for next year. I may say to the Senator that in the committee those members who oppose the "freezing" of the pay-roll tax next year agreed that this device is necessary in order to prevent during the first few weeks in January a state of utter confusion which would involve every employer in the country and every employee on social security.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I should like to inquire from the able senior Senator from Michigan if it is not a fact that the representatives of the labor unions appeared at the hearings and objected to the action proposed by the Senator.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is not discussing the pending question; the Senator is asking me whether the labor unions do not oppose the "freeze" for 1944.

Mr. MURRAY. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is entirely correct; but I suggest to him that that question is not involved today. We are not at all prejudging the issue for 1944. We are simply endeavoring to create a situation whereby Congress can deal with the issue after January without an interim of utter chaos and confusion when employers and employees will not know what the withholding tax is ultimately to be.

Mr. MURRAY. It would seem to me that this matter is one of such vital importance and serious consequence that it should not be disposed of in this manner, as a rider to a measure which is utterly unrelated to the subject.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Senator will permit me, let me say that I am afraid I have not made it plain that we are not proposing to dispose of anything. We are simply endeavoring to create a 60-day period during which the Senate and the House will have time to act.

Mr. MURRAY. Of course. However, that would lay the basis for the taking of action within that period for the purpose of preventing the rise in the pay-roll tax, a rise which is necessary in order to carry out the purposes of the Social Security Act.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I would not so construe the proposed action of the Senate, I will say to the Senator; and I certainly would not undertake to use the action today as any precedent or as any prejudice in connection with the fundamental question. I agree with the Senator that the fundamental question should have full and complete consideration by the Senate and by the House. The only thing in the world we are proposing to do is to create such a situation that the Senate and the House can give the subject the full consideration which I agree with the Senator it requires.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to state for the benefit of my friend the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] that I was one of those on the Committee on Finance who voted against the freezing of the social-security tax at its present rate. I was in the minority on the committee; and the committee adopted as a part of the tax bill the amendment freezing the tax—that is to say, prohibiting the automatic increase on January 1. That amendment is incorporated in the tax bill as reported from the committee and will be threshed out on the floor of the Senate when the tax bill is taken up. Even though the 60-day pe-

riod of suspension is granted, if the Senate rejects the amendment, then the increase will automatically go into effect; because provision for the freezing is not contained in the House bill, as I recall, and that matter would have to go to conference. Even if the Senate adopted the amendment freezing the tax at its present rate, it would still have to go to conference, to be threshed out there. If in the consideration of the tax bill the Senate rejected the amendment, then the increased tax would automatically go into effect.

The amendment is offered to this bill, because the tax bill cannot be passed before the 1st of January. What the amendment now before the Senate would do would be simply to hold the matter in abeyance until the Senate can thresh out the matter on the floor, in connection with consideration of the tax bill.

In my judgment, no rights will be lost by anyone interested in the matter, because, after all, it must be threshed out and determined by the Senate as a part of the tax bill.

I desired to make that explanation as one of those who in committee voted against the proposed amendment to freeze the tax as it is now, commencing January 1.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I should like to add to what was said by the Senator from Kentucky in his remarks to the Senator from Montana that, while I do not agree with the labor unions on this subject, and while I completely agree with those who would "freeze" the tax as it is for the next calendar year, yet I entirely agree with the wisdom of the 60-day device for preventing total disruption of the pay-roll system during the first 1, 2, or 3 weeks in January, until the Congress has a chance to consider the matter further.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit, I should like to say further that if what is proposed by the amendment is not done, and if on the 1st of January the increased tax automatically goes into effect, then it must be withheld and collected by the employers. If subsequently the Congress should adopt the proposal freezing the tax, then the employers would be required to repay the amounts collected, or make adjustments for them, and would immediately be required to repay the money to those from whom they might have collected it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. From approximately 40,000,000 persons.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; from approximately 40,000,000 persons, which undoubtedly would create a very confusing situation.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. I was merely going to say that I was unfamiliar with the purpose of the Senator from Michigan in proposing the amendment to House Joint Resolution 171, but it occurred to me that, if it would have the effect of "freezing" the rise of the tax, it would be a matter for which full opportunity for discussion on the floor of the Senate should be provided.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I totally agree with the Senator that the issue is of that magnitude, and I can assure him that the proposed device is only one to bridge a gap during the first 1, 2, or 3 weeks in January, pending the time when we shall have a chance to give the subject the precise consideration which the Senator requests in behalf of it.

Mr. MURRAY. I thank the Senator for the explanation. My understanding was that the proposed freezing of the tax at its present rate would be opposed not only by the labor unions but also by many other persons who are interested in the successful administration of the Social Security Act.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That may well be, on the main issue. I am not arguing that with the Senator today.

Mr. MURRAY. I have before me an extract from an editorial, published in the Wall Street Journal, which discusses this matter and points out the objections to the course proposed by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Now the Senator is discussing the main question; he is not discussing the matter pending here today.

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. But I merely desire to call attention to the fact that there is widespread and vigorous opposition to the purpose.

Mr. VANDENBERG. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have not had occasion to read the amendment upon which the Senator from Michigan has requested action by the Senate; but, as I understand, it proposes that for the first 60 days of 1944 the tax shall be frozen at its present rate. Is that correct?

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is correct. It is simply to prevent the automatic operation of the existing statute during those 60 days, while the Senate and the House will have an opportunity to decide the basic question. No other purpose is involved.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, so that I may say a few words?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to say that it is obvious, I think, that the House will not have a quorum present next week. After consultation with the majority leader, who talked with several members of the Finance Committee, it was deemed proper and advisable to have the committee act on the bill and report it to the Senate, with no expectation that it could be taken up and disposed of at this season of the year, prior to January 1. If the Congress should take a recess until January 3 or 5 or 10, the bill would then be ready to be taken up immediately after the expiration of the recess; and, after the passage of the bill by the Senate, it would immediately go to conference. If in the tax bill there should be no provision for freezing the

social security tax at its present rate, the new rates or the stepped-up rates would immediately become operative. I should think the conferees would be through with the tax bill by the 15th or 20th of January, at least.

Mr. GREEN rose.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, unfortunately I was not in the Chamber when the amendment was being discussed. May I have the clerk read it?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The language is rather technical. I think perhaps I can explain it to the Senator.

Mr. GREEN. I should like to have the amendment stated, as well as to hear the explanation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, after line 11, it is proposed to insert the following:

Sec. 3. (a) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1400 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages received during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first 2 calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 percent.

"(2) With respect to wages received during the last 10 calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 percent."

(b) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1410 of such act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1410) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages paid during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first 2 calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 percent.

"(2) With respect to wages paid during the last 10 calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 percent."

Mr. VANDENBERG. When all that language is boiled down the net result is simply to move forward from January to February 28, the date when the statutory increase in pay-roll taxes becomes effective. If the Senate and House act on the question prior thereto the effective date will be whatever date the House and Senate decide upon. The sole purpose is to avoid the hiatus in January, when employers would be at a loss to know whether they should take 1 percent or 2 percent from the pay rolls.

Mr. GREEN. What would be the result if the Congress should not act during the 60 days?

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the Congress should not act during the 60-day period, the automatic increase would go into effect on March 1.

Mr. GREEN. The 2 percent?

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is correct. The sole purpose of the amendment, to which the Senate Finance Committee has given its unanimous approval, is to bridge the gap due to the fact that we are unable to report the tax bill before the first of the year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to have an explanation of the joint resolution to which this amendment is being attached, so that I may properly understand what the joint resolution provides. I am not sure that this is the time to ask for an explanation; but as a result of the information we received in the testimony before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary in the investigation of the liquor business, I am wondering whether we ought to open up this provision of the tariff and permit the importation of grain to be withdrawn from warehouses for consumption during the next 90 days. If we do, according to my information, it will mean a loss to the Government of four or five million dollars.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I suggest to the able Senator that his question does not go to the pending amendment. I suggest that he allow the amendment to be adopted, and then I shall be very glad to answer his question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, House Joint Resolution 171 is the only House revenue measure pending in the Senate. That is the reason it was chosen as the vehicle for this action.

The joint resolution was passed in the House on a yea-and-nay vote, by about 5 to 1. Its sole purpose is to permit, for 90 days, the importation, free of duty, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed. Therefore, I am unable to see how it could possibly fall within the scope of the question submitted by the able Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to assure the distinguished Senator from Michigan that I am in favor of the amendment just adopted. However, I wish to point out that according to the information which we received, the sole purpose of House Joint Resolution 171 is to permit 9,000,000 bushels of wheat now in storage on boats on some of the Great Lakes to be sold at a price which will increase by 45 cents the price per bushel which the Government pays. Does the Senator know anything about that?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am unable to answer the Senator's question. All I can do is to call his attention to the yea-and-nay vote in the House on the joint resolution. On the one hand, I find some of the most rabid Republican tariff protectionists in the history of the country supporting the joint resolution providing for the 90-day lapse. I also find some of the ablest farm proponents, such as Representative AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, of Minnesota, equally insistent that the 90-day experiment is worth while from an agricultural point of view. I am sorry that I cannot give the Senator a categorical reply to the question which he submits; but from the debates and from the long consideration of this question, which is apparent from the hearings

in the House, I am unable to believe that there is any menace involved. On the contrary, I am forced to believe it is a worth-while adventure.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the Senate should know that this morning Mr. Upson, of the Food Administration, stated before the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary that 9,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped to this country from Canada. That wheat is now held in storage in American boats, in American waters. The pricing depends upon the outcome of House Joint Resolution 171. If it should pass, that wheat would net Canada 45 cents a bushel more, or in excess of \$4,000,000. The price has not been put on it, because of the pendency of this joint resolution, which would permit the increased price. I think the Senate should know that. That is the fact, as given to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, all I know is that on April 29 the President, by proclamation, provided that wheat for feed could be imported duty-free into this country. Therefore, I am unable to understand how this particular measure could have the slightest effect on the situation involved in the discussion.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It was my understanding that the primary purpose of the joint resolution was to increase the supply of feed available to livestock and poultry producers, in the hope that they might to some extent thereby check the flood of animals which are going to the slaughter houses and packing plants in such volume that they can hardly be handled. If there is any private interest concerned in this measure, this is the first time I have heard of it. I know that the Representative from Wisconsin who sponsored the measure, although he is not a member of the party to which I belong, would not under any circumstances be interested in any private effect which the joint resolution might have. He is concerned only with the benefit which might accrue to the producers of livestock and poultry. I believe that the measure is meritorious, and that it ought to pass speedily.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the joint resolution by its terms restricts the purposes of imports to livestock and poultry feed. It forbids the use of any of the grain for milling, or anything of that kind. It is as restrictive as a measure of this kind could well be made. My understanding is that it has been strongly urged by the agencies which are charged with the responsibility of providing a greater quantity of cattle and poultry feed than is now available in the market. So far as I know that is the sole purpose of the joint resolution, and it is, of course, limited to 90 days.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, the Senator's final statement is correct. The War Food Administration has very earnestly requested the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to make the further statement that I am not only in hearty accord with providing sufficient feed for livestock purposes in this country, but will go along with the Senate in any program of that kind. However, the joint resolution does not involve that question alone. I am not saying the object proposed to be accomplished can be accomplished in any other way, and possibly this is the only way to do it, but it developed in the committee this morning that this measure was being urged for the purpose of enabling wheat to be imported duty-free so that the Canadian Government may obtain an increased price for wheat which has been loaded on boats more than 4 weeks ago, and which will be held until March 15 next year, unless the joint resolution is passed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. WILEY. My understanding of the situation is that months ago, under the President's order, what we call second- or third-grade wheat was permitted to come into this country free of duty. From what the junior Senator from Michigan has said it seems to me the situation is this: If we pass the joint resolution the first-grade wheat, which is probably in boats and probably in our harbors, and on which duty would have to be paid, would not be subject to the duty.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, that statement is in accordance with the testimony which was given this morning before the committee.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; of course, then the situation is very plain. We are simply saying that because of our policy in relation to livestock feed, we think it is advisable that for 90 days all wheat, including the wheat which is now in our ports, shall be allowed to come in duty-free.

That is all there is to it.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, the joint resolution expressly provides that it shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes.

Mr. WILEY. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. TAFT. So unless there can be obtained for feed wheat the top price which is paid for milling wheat, the increase in price would not be received, and I do not think the top price can be obtained for feed wheat.

Mr. WILEY. After listening to the colloquy today, it seems to me the rational explanation is that Canada has wheat in our ports on which she would otherwise have to pay duty, and that if the joint resolution is passed, she will not have to pay duty. That is all there is to the question, as I see it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Question!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan still has the floor, there is another question which I should like to ask: him.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. GREEN. The question relates to the freezing of the tax, about which the Senator has spoken, for 2 months more.

I did not hear all the discussion on the subject. Perhaps the Senator from Michigan has already discussed the financial consequences of the proposed extension for 2 months. As I understand the Senator's argument—and I am not quite sure that I understand it correctly—the result will be that even if the Congress should decide against changing the existing statutory law, it could not then recover the difference between the 1 percent and 2 percent which the present law exacts. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think it is correct; but, if I may interrupt the Senator, I have no idea that the period will be 2 months; I have no idea that it will be longer than 3 weeks, because I believe the tax bill will be enacted by the middle of January.

Mr. GREEN. Then, as provided in the amendment, the extended time would be not to exceed 2 months, during which the Government would lose the revenue.

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; the Government would not lose the revenue. It would not be revenue to the Government. It would be revenue which inures to the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit fund account.

Mr. GREEN. It should be called an insurance premium, perhaps, but it is called a fund. If it is not a tax, then it has no business in the pending joint resolution. We are considering an amendment to continue a tax, are we not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. If it is a tax, the Government loses the tax, does it not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. No; because the tax does not inure to the Government. It inures to the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit account.

Mr. GREEN. Yes; but it amounts to the same thing in the long run.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is the trouble. That is why I disagree on the merits of it, but I do not see why we should argue the merits today.

Mr. GREEN. In order to avoid question, let us state the situation in this way: If we provide for extension of the present tax for 2 months will not \$200,000,000 less come to the Government?

Mr. VANDENBERG. If the period extends for as long as 2 months there will be \$200,000,000 less in the reserve fund of the old-age and survivors' benefit account provided employers immediately accept the statutory obligation on January 1. There seems to be a great deal of doubt as to whether many of them will do so because of the very reasonable expectation that the Congress will freeze the tax when it comes to the ultimate decision. That is the source of the doubt. A great many employers wonder whether they should not take a chance on waiting for 3 weeks, because there would be a tremendous obligation upon them in connection with large pay rolls to change over their entire pay-roll withholding

system. They would hesitate to do so if it were to apply only to a week or two. I do not know what they would do.

Mr. GREEN. How could they justify refusal to obey the law?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not think they could.

Mr. GREEN. Does the Senator think they would not obey the law?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I have given the Senator the best information I can give him.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I say to the Senator from Rhode Island that in no event would any of the increased pay-roll tax, assuming it were collected, reach the Treasury until the end of the first quarter; that is, April 1. The proposal temporarily to freeze the tax is solely in the interest of the employer and the employee until we later pass upon the question of whether it should be frozen. No money is due to go into the Treasury until April 1, regardless of when we commence to collect the pay-roll tax.

Mr. GREEN. But even then there will be more than \$200,000,000 less in the fund.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, if it should take 60 days after January 1 definitely to settle the question, but I do not think it will. I think this question will be settled in January.

Mr. GREEN. If the period were only 30 days there would be more than \$100,000,000 less in the Treasury, would there not?

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator is correct, and I will say that so far as I am concerned—and I am the chief proponent of this so-called freeze—that if Congress decides in January or February that the pay-roll tax should not be frozen, I should be perfectly willing to make the decision retroactive to January 1.

Mr. GREEN. That would satisfy my objection. Will the language of the Senator's amendment be changed to comply with his suggestion?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cannot do that in the pending amendment. It can be done in an amendment to the tax bill, and I will join the Senator in doing that precise thing when the time comes.

Mr. GREEN. I shall be satisfied with the Senator's assurance to that effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read the third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act."

Mr. VANDENBERG. I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Repre-

sentatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. GEORGE Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, and Mr. VANDENBERG conferees on the part of the Senate.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONAL DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, submit the conference report on the first supplemental national defense appropriation bill, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3598) "making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 18, 36, 64, and 71.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 61, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, and 93; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "not to exceed \$300,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration for the purposes of liquidation in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1944, for payment of all such obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1944,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$112,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 42: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"Economics of mineral industries: For an additional amount for economics of mineral industries, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$16,000; and the limitation upon the amount that

recovery of fraudulent profits and penalties for the benefit of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. If the Attorney General does not act, it is perfectly proper, and should be, for any citizen to get after these big shysters who are defrauding the Government in time of war.

Mr. HANCOCK. I am not going to be guided in my action on legislation by the implied charge that the Attorney General and his entire staff are dishonest. If we are to proceed on that theory, then we have a poor system of government, and we better call it quits and get some other kind.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WALTER. I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK].

Mr. HANCOCK. Before I conclude—and this is new to most of you—I do not want to leave a wrong impression. The temptation and the opportunity is tremendous under the present law for renegotiators, contracting officers of the various purchasing agencies of the Government, and agents for collectors of internal revenue to take advantage of the information they discover in the course of the business to enrich themselves by instigating informer's suits. That is a temptation we wish to remove.

Let me say also there was no objection to this bill when it was before the House. There was none when it was before the Committee on the Judiciary, and there was very little objection in the Senate, although it was long-winded. Your conferees had four full sessions on this. When I say full, I mean each session lasted 2 or 3 hours. We have written it and rewritten it, and we have made every effort to protect the interests of the Government and take care of the deserving informers, if any.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HANCOCK. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Boiling the thing down as much as we can, is this not about the situation? In the first place, the average, good American citizen should not have to have a pecuniary reward in order to give information about somebody defrauding the Government?

Mr. HANCOCK. The gentleman is entirely correct. It is the duty of every good citizen to protect his Government.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In the second place, if he has information and he gives it to the Government, and the Government does not proceed in due course, provision is made here where that suit can be brought and where he can get some compensation?

Mr. HANCOCK. That is correct.

Mr. KEFAUVER. So this bill, then, protects the Government and it protects the corporation or the contractor from being defrauded and harassed by shysters or people who might bring suit without any information or with little information; and yet if the Government does not act, there is still a protection or a means whereby they can proceed.

Mr. HANCOCK. The gentleman has correctly stated the question better than I have been able to do.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STILL FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A still further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1543. An act to provide for mustering-out payments to members of the armed forces, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 171, to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

On page 2, after line 11, insert:
"SEC. 3. (a) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1400 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages received during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first 2 calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 percent.

"(2) With respect to wages received during the last 10 calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 percent."

"(b) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1410 of such act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1410) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages paid during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first 2 calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 percent.

"(2) With respect to wages paid during the last 10 calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 percent."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for 2 months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON]?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I voted for the resolution when it was before the House. This resolution simply provided for the importation of feed, notwithstanding the tariff. When this resolution went to the Senate an extraneous amendment was added thereto, an amendment which freezes the payment of social-security tax for a period of 2 months. This amendment has been opposed by all branches of labor. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained

to object to the adoption of the Senate amendment. Therefore, I object.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 171 and consider the Senate amendments in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not expect to object, I trust the gentleman will give some of us on this side of the aisle who opposed the House joint resolution a little time in the consideration of it.

Mr. COOPER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Of course, if this request is granted, it will mean, after the request to consider the Senate amendment in the House, that then the chairman of the committee will move to concur in the Senate amendments. Then he will have 1 hour and can yield as he sees proper to any Members of the House. And any time up to the end of the hour he can move the previous question.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to object, but I did want to be assured by the gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, that he would give some time to us on this side of the aisle if this was granted.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The Members will be given time if they desire.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to concur in the Senate amendment to House Joint Resolution 171.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, under the present law social-security taxes increase on January 1, 1944, from 1 percent for employee and employer, to 2 percent for the employer and employee. This amendment to House Joint Resolution 171, adopted by the Senate, postponed the date of increase of the social-security tax from 1 to 2 percent on employer and employee from January 1 to March 1, 1944. In other words, for the first 2 calendar months of 1944, the present tax rate would be frozen. The reason for this is obvious in my opinion owing to the situation with respect to the tax bill that is now being considered by the Senate. We are informed reliably that the Senate Finance Committee has frozen this tax for 1 year, for the calendar year 1944, that is, for the entire year. And if the action of the Senate Finance Committee should be approved by the Congress, then, of course, much confusion would result, because, under the present law if this amendment is not adopted, on January 1, 1944, employers would begin to withhold the 1 percent, which is proposed to be postponed. Then if the Congress should approve the action or ratify the action of the Senate Finance Committee—and I understand that was adopted by a large

majority—then the collection of this money from the employee by the employer would have to be refunded and there would be untold confusion. Until we can ascertain what the action of Congress is with respect to the amendments for changes made in our tax bill which we sent over to the Senate, until we know what that action will be, I do not see how we can intelligently and safely permit this increase in the social-security tax to become effective because if it is, certainly much trouble will result. This only proposes to postpone or advance the effective date for 60 days. Under the present law it is 1 percent for 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, and 1943, and then it increases beginning with January 1, 1944, to 2 percent. The Senate amendment just proposes to advance that increase in the tax for 60 days, for the 2 calendar months of January and February, in order for us to determine what the action of Congress is. If the action of the Congress should not ratify the action of the Senate Finance Committee, of course, beginning with March 1, 1944, the increase would go on. In other words, I think it would be a great mistake until we see what action Congress takes with respect to this increase, not to adopt this amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. I want to ask the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina, the chairman of our Committee on Ways and Means, if we may have it definitely understood that in the event this Senate amendment is concurred in and freezes this social-security tax for 60 days, as provided in this amendment, if the tax bill when it comes over from the Senate includes a provision freezing this social-security tax, the Ways and Means Committee will hold adequate hearings and go into the matter carefully to determine whether or not, from an actuarial standpoint, the fund accumulated under the tax without the increase going into effect, will be adequate to safeguard and protect this fund.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I will state to the distinguished statesman from Tennessee that, so far as my influence can go, I will not only do that, but I would favor just such a course as he has suggested. I would not want to be in a position myself, and I am sure the other conferees would not want to be in a position, of adopting this without having held hearings on it, until all the facts were brought out and we were satisfied ourselves. At least I would want to satisfy myself and every other member of the conference would have an opportunity to satisfy himself as to the soundness of the proposal made by the Senate amendment.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I think this is a matter of sufficient importance for the chairman, the distinguished Member from North Carolina, to be justified in asking the Ways and Means Committee to hold a hearing, instead of arbitrarily fixing the time. At least 1 day should

be set aside to hear both sides of this so we might have the facts ourselves.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means will pursue his usual consistent course. He is the servant of the committee. What the committee desires in that respect is what the chairman of the committee will favor. The chairman favors the action suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am frank to tell the gentleman I do not think this tax ought to be frozen. Am I correct that this bill is brought in here because of the fact that we do not know what action is going to be taken on the tax bill, and that you do not want to let the tax automatically increase and then have to cut back again?

Mr. DOUGHTON. That is the sole purpose.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I can understand that, but I do not want this record to go by without expressing my opposition to freezing that tax.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I welcome any questions and will be glad to express my views about them, and will say that the matter will be thoroughly considered by the committee, and the House will have the benefit of everything we find out on the subject.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There are many of us who would like to be heard on this matter when it comes back, and I am sure the gentleman will accord us an opportunity.

Mr. DOUGHTON. As far as I am concerned, we want to get all the facts and we will certainly give opportunity to Members to be heard. Our committee tries to be fair, and tries to get all the light we can on any subject.

Mr. MAGNUSON. My colleague from Washington [Mr. COFFEE] and myself, want to be heard on the freezing of this tax.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] raised a question, which if I understand it correctly, confuses me. Did I understand you to say there would be hearings before the committee, before the tax bill comes to the House for consideration of this subject?

Mr. DOUGHTON. Not before we find out what action the Senate takes.

It may not ratify the action of the Senate Finance Committee. After that is done I will call the committee together and we will decide what course we will pursue in order that our committee may get all the facts and have full information with respect to everything pertaining to this amendment.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. The proper procedure to follow, if I understand what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS] intended, certainly what I intended, is that when the tax bill comes back from the Senate, if it includes this provision freezing the social security tax, the Ways and Means Committee will at least take it for thorough consideration in the committee, and will hold adequate hearings on that provision to get full information and all the facts we can on that subject.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And before the House is required to act?

Mr. COOPER. That will be before the House conferees meet the Senate conferees in conference.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am sure that will be the course that our committee will pursue in the event the amendment adopted by the Senate Finance Committee is ratified by the Senate. Otherwise it is out, and there will be nothing to go into conference about on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] 5 minutes.

Mr. CARLSON of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise in opposition to the amendment that has been added to the bill that passed the House last week. I did want a few minutes to discuss the amendment briefly, because I do not think we ought to legislate that way. In view of the statement that the chairman of the committee has made, that we will hold hearings on the amendment, I have nothing further to offer, and nothing to add.

I am somewhat concerned here about freezing this social security tax at the present figure. In view of the statement that have been made from time to time that we are building up an accrued liability that some day must be met by the Congress, that will either require increased pay-roll taxes or a subsidy from the Federal Treasury. I think the time has arrived when we should give it consideration. That was my only point, asking for time today, and in view of the fact that the chairman has so agreed, will yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time, for the purpose of getting into the record, a statement to clarify what was said in the debate on this bill when it was before the House originally. At that time you will recall that I offered an amendment which would have provided that the bill would not go into effect if the country in which the imports originated should put into effect as to any of the commodities in question an equalization fee or other device to raise the price of the commodity to purchasers in this country. It was stated during the course of that debate that the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada would prevent any action of that kind being taken as far as that country was concerned. I did not know of any such provision then. I have made inquiry of the Department of State since as to whether there was such a provision in any of the reciprocal trade agreements.

with Canada. I have been informed that there is no such provision.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] also made inquiry concerning the same matter, and I have here a part of a letter which was written to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], by Mr. Southworth, of the Division of Commercial Policy and Agreement of the Department of State, on this very question. I want to read from that letter at this time:

Canada has lower prices owing to more effective price control, so equalization fee takes account of that difference and prevents Canadian supply from being raided by the United States.

There is no specific provision in the Canadian agreement which would prevent Canada from establishing equalization fee to offset reductions here.

Under Canadian wartime measures to protect war economy of which this is one, there can be no reduction in price to the American consumer as a result of this bill as far as oats and barley are concerned.

Any action Canada may take is in no way aimed at nullifying our duty removal. It is a part of the Canadian wartime economic measures, and was established before our proposed duty removal was ever thought of.

There exists the wartime escape clause under which Canada in wartime may take action which in peacetime might be contrary to agreements.

But as pointed out above Canada does not need to resort to wartime escape clause in this matter since there is no specific provision in the Canadian agreement forbidding the establishment of equalization fee of its increase to offset the duty reduction by the United States.

I simply bring that matter to your attention to keep the record straight and to point out that there will be no benefits received by citizens of the United States by reason of the passage of this resolution. It will bring no new feed supplies into the country and the only result of its passage will be to divert the tariff duties which formerly went into our Treasury to the pockets of Canadian producers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I am the one who raised the point, and I assumed that provision was in the Canadian Trade Agreement. If I am in error, of course, I wish to make amends for it. I had understood there was such a provision in the Canadian Trade Agreement. I know the gentleman would not make this statement unless he had thoroughly investigated the subject. Did the gentleman ascertain whether there was such a provision in any subsequent agreements?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. I am informed that there is no such provision in any Canadian agreement. There is such a provision in some agreements with other governments, but not with Canada.

Mr. REED of New York. I knew there were these other agreements and I thought I was correct when I stated it was in the Canadian agreement. I am glad the gentleman has pointed out the real situation.

Mr. HOPE. I am sure the gentleman would not have made the statement unless he thoroughly believed that to be the case.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I understood the gentleman to say that the temporary suspension of these duties will not be of any financial benefit to the American farmer. It will automatically raise their price an equal amount?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. The benefits which accrue will go to the Canadian producers and not to American consumers.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GILCHRIST].

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, everyone knows my belief on this question. It will do the American purchaser of wheat, oats, corn, and grain no particular good.

For 100 years, the farming communities have been voting for tariff schedules. Ever since I can remember, I have heard that it was right, out in Iowa, to protect the manufacturers of the East. We did it every election. Now the time has come when there are some benefits to be derived by the farmers from a tariff. The tariff bill of 1930 helped in many particulars, although the tariff rate on wheat was passed along in the twenties sometime. But the minute that the tariff helps the farmer some, although it does not make the grain cheaper, as pointed out by the gentleman from Kansas, that minute the Republicans, the apostles of protective tariff, desert the farmers. It is not right.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. COOPER was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it is my opinion that this is a very unsatisfactory way to legislate. The House of Representatives passed a simple resolution providing for feed for livestock and poultry to be brought in for a period of 90 days, without the payment of a tariff duty. When the resolution providing for that one simple thing goes to another body, then an amendment that has no relation to the tariff law, not in any way connected with it, but an amendment to the Social Security Act, is placed on this tariff bill and it comes back here. They are two entirely different subjects.

Now, we meet that situation from time to time, and I think it is a very unsatisfactory way to legislate. I voted for this House Joint Resolution No. 171 to permit this feed for livestock and poultry to be brought in for a period of 90 days to help our people who, we are told, are in great need of this feed. Now, we have another matter, an entirely different subject, added by way of an amendment in the other body.

Now with respect to this amendment freezing the social-security tax, let us bear in mind that the matter was not

even considered by the Ways and Means Committee. No hearings were held, and yet it involves one of the most important questions connected with the social-security program. Under title II of the Social Security Act the people of this country who are now in the working period of their lives are building up certain rights to which they are entitled as matter of law when they reach the age of retirement. Unless you build up a fund sufficient to provide for the payment of those benefits when they reach retirement age, then one of two things will have to happen. They will be disappointed, and, in all practical effect, their own Government will not deal squarely with them, because they have been promised under the law all these years that those benefits would be available for them when they reached retirement age, or, on the other hand, if the retirement fund is not sufficient, the Federal Government will have to appropriate money out of the general fund and pay a subsidy.

These people, now in the working period of their lives, are paying in their taxes. They are paying the 1 percent. They appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, representatives of the workers, and asked that the increase to 2 percent be allowed to take place on the 1st of January, as the law now provides. The opposition to that came from the employers. The employers get a credit on their income tax for the taxes paid for social security. The workers, the people who would be entitled to these benefits, are asking that the increase go into effect, that this fund be made safe and kept safe from an actuarial standpoint. The employers are the ones who are asking that this be frozen.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. Just let me proceed for one moment, if I may, please.

This is a matter of such great importance that we ought to have sufficient time to go into it carefully and be certain from an actuarial standpoint that the funds are kept sufficient and adequate, that sufficient money will be there so people reaching retirement age may receive the benefits this law has provided for them.

I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if this action be taken affirmatively today if it would irrevocably amend the 2 percent requirement. Could it not be taken up again at some later time?

Mr. COOPER. As the situation stands now this Senate amendment provides that the tax for 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first two calendar months of 1944 shall be 1 percent. That is what it is now.

Mr. COMPTON. And no harm is done by passing this resolution today.

Mr. COOPER. We are passing it before we know whether it is right; we are passing it before we know whether it is actuarially sound for our social-security program.

Mr. COMPTON. No harm could be done after 2 months; is not that true?

Mr. COOPER. That may be. The gentleman does not know, nor do I know; and I served on every subcommittee that has worked on this thing. I have lived with it for years. It is something we ought to go into carefully and be certain that we are safe.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, it was not my intention to take the floor, but some things have been said in regard to feed that I should like to discuss.

In the first place, remember that in the Northeast where we have thousands of fine dairy cattle and thousands of poultry farms the entire strength, the sovereign power, of the State of New York and of the New England States has been exerted in an effort to get feed to keep these dairy herds from starving and to keep the poultry from being diminished so that we can produce food to help win this war. The feed was not available in this country. We tried the West, the Northwest, and everywhere.

It is not a question of whether the Canadians are going to get something more than we planned; that is not the question. The farmers in New York State and in New England, looking to the support of the people in the cities, the milk supply, the butter supply, and our soldiers, and the people abroad we are trying to support under lend-lease are willing to pay, no matter where they get the feed, in order to save this country from the devastating results of a shortage of feed for poultry and for cows. That is the answer to that.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. No; I have only 5 minutes.

In regard to social security, I do not approve this method of legislation, but the fact remains we face a condition here, not a theory. Something ought to be done because we know that in a tax bill now, as has been pointed out, these taxes have been frozen at 1 percent for a year. That bill is coming back here. In the meantime something ought to be done to avoid the confusion of millions of blanks being prepared and sent out, these payroll taxes being collected that might have to be refunded. So something has to be done in the way of freezing these taxes at this time.

As to the question of protecting the reserve fund, Mr. Speaker, anybody with the mind of a 4-year-old knows that those funds are being spent all the time and the more that are collected the more will be spent. The result will be a paper instead of a reserve fund, a huge reserve fund on paper on which the people will have to pay taxes in order to make that paper good.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. As a matter of fact, these reserves now amount to five times

as much as any actuary, auditor, or accountant ever thought would be necessary; and they always figure that five times was the limit. They have reached that limit now.

Mr. REED of New York. Yes; this reserve fund has been collected but, of course, the money has been spent.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understood the gentleman from Ohio correctly, the adoption of the Senate amendment will result in making the rate 1 percent for January and February irrespective of what happens to the tax bill when it comes back to this body.

Mr. REED of New York. That is true. We can modify the tax bill after we have had a hearing, but all of this simply advances the time just 2 months.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that statement is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes; because some people will wonder if they will have to go back to January 1 and pay 1 or 2 percent when the new tax bill is passed.

Mr. COOPER. If the gentleman will yield further, if this provision becomes law it will mean that the present 1 percent from employers and 1 percent from employees will continue for the first 2 calendar months, that is, January and February 1944.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.]

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the Senate amendment will be adopted. Time is a very important element in this matter. Doubtless the Senate had hearings and received information with respect to the merits of this amendment. This is evidenced by the statement made by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] that the employers are the ones urging a postponement of the increase to 2 percent; that the employees themselves are against postponement; that they want the 2-percent rate to go into effect. So evidently hearings were held and full information obtained by the Committee on Finance.

I do not believe the Senate can be charged with undue delay in their consideration of the tax bill the House sent to them recently; I do not think they have been unusually long in considering that bill, bearing in mind the controversial nature of its subject matter.

The greatest possible loss cannot be more than 2 months on this 1-percent employer-employee contribution. I am just as anxious as anybody to keep this fund sound and to protect the beneficiaries under the Social Security Act, but the people of the United States are not

so anxious to pay these taxes unless the are necessary.

Unless the Senate is convinced that this fund is adequate and interest of the employees will not be jeopardized, of course we will not be bothered with it. But why take the risk when I understand that the vote of the Senate Finance Committee was overwhelming? They are just as anxious to protect the employers and this fund as we are. We are not going to take what they say about it. After it comes over here, we will go into it. We will get full information and if the action of the conferees should not be satisfactory to the House, when the conference report is brought in, the House will have the opportunity to express its opposition.

I think it would be most unfortunate now, inasmuch as we cannot pass on this tax bill for perhaps 30 days, to have the tax go into effect, and then by action of the Congress freeze the tax from January 1, 1944. There would be confusion and I do not think we can afford to be responsible for that.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REED of New York. There is only one question involved here?

The SPEAKER. That is all, whether or not the House will concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 20, section 43, United States Code, the Chair appoints as regents of the Smithsonian Institution the following Members of the House: Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. COX, and Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter to the Boston Club regarding the price of milk and the shortage of milk in New England.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD twice, to include in one an editorial and in the other a speech by Dr. Frank Prescott.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN LIVESTOCK FEED FREE OF
DUTY AND SUSPENSION OF INCREASE IN FEDERAL
INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS TAX RATES

DECEMBER 17 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

MR. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 171]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 171) to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of 90 days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the joint resolution, as amended, do pass.

The joint resolution, as passed by the House, would permit the free importation into the United States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, for a period of 90 days, of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof, when they are to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry. The increased production of livestock and poultry which is necessary to meet the present large demands, together with the severe drought conditions which prevailed in certain areas during this year, has resulted in acute shortage of livestock and poultry feed in many sections of the United States and in sharp increases in prices. It is the purpose of this legislation to help relieve these conditions by making available to livestock and poultry producers feed in greater quantities and at lower prices.

The committee amendment postpones for 2 months the increase in the tax rate under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Under existing law the present rates of 1 percent on the employee and 1 percent on the employer will automatically increase to 2 percent on each on January 1, 1944. In the consideration of the revenue bill of 1943, which is now before the Finance Committee, the committee has agreed to an amendment to that bill which would postpone

the increase in these rates until January 1, 1945. However, it now appears that the revenue bill will not become law before January 1, 1944.

If the increase in these rates is permitted to take effect, pending the final determination of the question as to whether or not the increase should be postponed for a year, it will be necessary for employers to begin making pay-roll deductions at the higher rate from January 1, 1944. This would involve a tremendous amount of clerical and administrative work which would be totally unnecessary if the increase in rates is to be postponed until 1945. Moreover, if the revenue bill when enacted should then provide for postponing the increase until January 1, 1945, it would be necessary to provide for refunds of part of the taxes which had been collected at the higher rate. Under these circumstances it seems evident that it is wise to postpone the increase temporarily until the Congress has an opportunity to determine whether or not it should be postponed for another year.



Calendar No. 620

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

[Report No. 607]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 9 (legislative day, DECEMBER 7), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

DECEMBER 17 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1943

Reported by Mr. VANDENBERG, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of
- 4 1930, the following, when imported into the United States
- 5 from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn
- 6 from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety
- 7 days beginning with the day following the date of enact-
- 8 ment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a con-
- 9 stituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be

1 exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed,
2 corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the
3 foregoing or derivatives thereof: *Provided*, That this Act
4 shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat
5 for milling purposes. As used in this joint resolution the
6 term "United States" means the several States, the District
7 of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin
8 Islands.

9 SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by
10 this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with
11 regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the
12 Treasury.

13 SEC. 3. (a) *Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1400 of*
14 *the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue*
15 *Code, sec. 1400) are amended to read as follows:*

16 "(1) *With respect to wages received during the calen-*
17 *dar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first two*
18 *calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be*
19 *1 per centum.*

20 "(2) *With respect to wages received during the last*
21 *ten calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during*
22 *the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 per centum."*

23 (b) *Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1410 of such Act*
24 *(Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1410) are amended to read*
25 *as follows:*

1 “(1) With respect to wages paid during the calendar
2 years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first two cal-
3 endar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1
4 per centum.

5 “(2) With respect to wages paid during the last ten
6 calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the
7 calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 per centum.”

Amend the title so as to read: “Joint resolution to permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Passed the House of Representatives December 8, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 171

[Report No. 607]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed.

DECEMBER 9 (legislative day, DECEMBER 7), 1943.

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

DECEMBER 17 (legislative day, DECEMBER 15), 1943

Reported with amendments

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[PUBLIC LAW 211—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 375—1ST SESSION]

[H. J. Res. 171]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To permit the importation from foreign countries free of duty, during a period of ninety days, of certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed, and suspending for two months the increase in the tax rates under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, the following, when imported into the United States from foreign countries, and when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, during the period of ninety days beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this joint resolution, to be used as, or as a constituent part of, feed for livestock and poultry, shall be exempt from duty: Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, cottonseed, corn, or hay, or products in chief value of one or more of the foregoing or derivatives thereof: *Provided*, That this Act shall not be construed to authorize the importation of wheat for milling purposes. As used in this joint resolution the term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 2. The exemptions from duties provided for by this joint resolution shall be subject to compliance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. (a) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1400 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1400) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages received during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first two calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 per centum.

"(2) With respect to wages received during the last ten calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 per centum."

(b) Clauses (1) and (2) of section 1410 of such Act (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 1410) are amended to read as follows:

"(1) With respect to wages paid during the calendar years 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, and the first two calendar months of the calendar year 1944, the rate shall be 1 per centum.

"(2) With respect to wages paid during the last ten calendar months of the calendar year 1944 and during the calendar year 1945, the rate shall be 2 per centum."

Approved December 22, 1943.

